FAYETTEVILLE OBSERVER.

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EDITORS AND PROPRIETORS.

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FOUR DAYS LATER FROM EUROPE.

QUEBEC, August 24.—The Canadian screw-steamship North American, from Liverpool 13th instant, arrived at this port at 7 o'clock this morning.

The Liverpool cotton market was unchanged since the departure of the Africa. Breadstuffs of good quality were firm and advancing. The better grades of wheat had advanced 3d. Flour was firm at an advance of 6d. to 1s. Yellow and mixed corn had advanced 6d.

The political news by this arrival is unimportant. The Emperor of the French has returned to Paris, but would leave again immediately for the baths at Biarritz. The London papers notice certain extraordinary statements circulating in Paris respecting affairs at the Tuilleries, and call on the Emperor to stop the calumny.

Intelligence from Madrid simply mentions that there is nothing new. Quiet is reported throughout Spain.

From the St. Louis Democrat, Aug. 21.

KANSAS.

To the Citizens of Lafayette County:

It becomes our painful duty to inform you that civil war has again commenced in Kansas. Four hundred abolitionists under Lane have actually come into the territory and commenced a war of extermination upon the pro-slavery settlers.

On the 7th of August the notorious Brown, with a party of three hundred Abolitionists, made an attack upon a colony of Georgians, numbering about two hundred and twenty-five souls—one hundred and twenty-five of whom were women, children, and slaves. Their houses were burned to the ground, all their property stolen; horses, cattle, clothing, money, provisions, all taken away from them, and their plows burned to ashes. This colony came from Georgia to settle peaceably in Kansas, and were quietly cultivating the soil and disturbing no one. They did not even have arms for defence. They are now driven from the territory, with nothing left but the clothes on their back—indeed, they even took the boots off the men's feet and put them on their own. Capt. Cook, who has the charge of the colony, is now here asking for arms and men to aid his colony to settle again in the territory.

August 12, at night, three hundred Abolitionists under this same Brown, attacked the town of Franklin, robbed, plundered, and burnt the place, took all the arms in the town, broke open and destroyed the Post Office—carried away the old cannon "Sacramento," which our Missouri boys so gallantly captured in Mexico, and now are turning its mouth against our friends in Kansas. Six men were killed, and Mrs. Crane was knocked down by an Abolitionist.

The same day, a Mr. Williams, a settler near St. Bernard, was shot by an Abolitionist who sneaked upon him while he was quietly hauling rails upon his claim.

August 13—About fifty Abolitionists attacked the house of Mr. White, in Lykins county, robbed him of everything, and drove him into Missouri. He is a free state man, but sustains the laws of the Territory.

August 15—Brown, with 400 Abolitionists, mostly Lane's men, mounted and armed, attacked Treadwell's settlement, in Douglas county, numbering about 30 men.

They pointed the old cannon Sacramento towards the colony and surrounded them. They being so largely overpowered, attempted to escape; but as they were on foot it is feared they have all been taken and murdered.

It is now feared that the next move will be made upon Lecompton, to rescue the prisoners, Robinson and others, held there for treason.

Letters from W. H. Russell, at Westport, say that expresses are arriving hourly, giving information of the progress of the abolition traitors; and that from every quarter they hear of murders, outrages, plunders, and cruelties, committed by the vile abolition party in Kansas.

The foregoing information can be relied on. It comes to us from W. H. Russell, D. R. Atchison, A. G. Boone, B. F. Stringfellow, Joseph C. Anderson, and Thomas Hinkle; men whom you all know, and on whose statements you can rely. They say to us "we give you no mere rumors, but a simple statement of facts. We say to you that war, *organized, matured, settled war*, is now waged upon us by the abolitionists, and we call on all who are not prepared to see their friends butchered, and to be themselves driven from their homes, to *rally instantly to the rescue.*"

Come then to the rescue! Up men of Lafayette!

Meet at Lexington, on WEDNESDAY, at 12 o'clock, August 20th. BRING YOUR HORSES WITH YOU, YOUR GUNS AND YOUR CLOTHING—all ready to go on to Kansas. Let every man who can possibly leave home, go now to save the lives of our friends. Let those who cannot go, hitch up their wagons, and throw in a few provisions, and get more as they come along by their neighbors, and bring it to Lexington, on Wednesday. Let others bring horses and mules, and saddles and guns—all to come in on Wednesday. We must go *immediately;* there is no time to spare, *and no one must hold back.*

S. L. Sawyer, Street Hale, G. W. Baker, T. M. Ewing, W. K. Briggs, H. M. Bledsoe, jr., Edward Winsor, William P. Walton, Martin Slaughter, Wm. Limrick, Nathan Corder, Oliver Anderson.

N. B.—Since writing the above, we have the following information:

INDEPENDENCE, Mo., Aug. 16, 1856.

Gen. WM. SHIELDS and W. B. WADDELL—

Gentlemen: Mr. Rodrigue's Express has just arrived, bringing intelligence of the attack to-day on Col. Titus' house, near Lecompton, and the probable murder of the entire party. There were thirty men in the house, and as it was surrounded by at least four hundred Abolitionists, there is no possibility of the escape of a single man.

Another portion of the Abolition forces attacked the house of G. W. Clark, Indian agent, two hours after the destruction of Col. Titus' house, and while the Express was leaving, the roar of cannon was distinctly heard—Lane is in the field—Jones they declare they will hang. Lecompton has fallen ere this, and Robinson and all the other prisoners indicted for treason, have no doubt been rescued. Col. Titus' house is one mile from Lecompton. W. H. RUSSELL.

There is now no longer any doubt of a general war, waged upon us by the Abolitionists.

From the Western Despatch, Extra.

The Very Latest—U. S. Troops Beaten.—From an extra of the Leavenworth Herald of last night, we have received confirmation of our worst fears. We have not time for comment, but give the extract entire:

Col. Titus' Company held as prisoners—Mr. Sheriff Jones' house threatened by the Outlaws—Appeal for assistance—Murder and Butchery.—An express has just arrived here, bringing intelligence that Lecompton has been taken by Lane's myrmidons, and that our friends are at their mercy. The attack was made this morning about the dawn of day. Our friends resisted as long as they could, but were finally overpowered by Lane's men, who numbered 800—all armed to the teeth.

They attacked the guard of the U. S. troops, who had in charge Robinson and the other prisoners, who surrendered, *not firing a gun*, and are now in the hands of Lane's men. It is impossible to state in a letter all the outrages committed by these marauders.

The following dispatch, addressed to Col Payne, of the 8th Regiment, tells a sad and dreadful tale. Is there a heart in the breast of any law and order man in Kansas that will not respond to the following earnest appeal?

NEAR LECOMPTON, August 16, 1856.

Friends of Law and Order, the Abolitionists have come on us this morning about daylight, whipped and taken prisoners our men. Lecompton is taken, and deserted by the women and children. Lane's men are about 800 strong. The U. S. troops have also been whipped. Will you come to our rescue before we are all murdered? We are out of powder and lead, and every kind of ammunition. Our friends are now stationed in Sheriff Jones' house, as many as can, and will fight to the last. Will you help us?—if so, come at once. Unless we get help we will all be murdered. The foregoing is reliable.

D. R. ATCHISON, W. H. RUSSELL,
JOS. C. ANDERSON, A. G. BOON.

Still Later.—Monday morning, 18th, 10 o'clock. W. H. Russell, T. Hinkle and Jos. C. Anderson, have just arrived from Kansas, to urge our citizens to go immediately to the rescue of our friends in Kansas. They confirm the above, and say that things are worse than represented, and that *three hundred men must go up on Wednesday, August 20th.*

THE CALAMITY AT LAST ISLAND.

Our weekly paper this morning contains, in full, all the particulars we have been enabled to gather, of the terrible disaster at Last Island, in the storm of Sunday last. No such calamity, in wide-spread and sudden destruction of life, has ever been known in this region before. An island, twenty-five miles in length, and from a half to three-fourths of a mile in width, peopled by several hundreds of the best class of Louisiana society, has been literally washed away by the raging waters, and more than half the inhabitants engulfed by the pitiless waves or bruised and crushed to death amidst the fragments of ruined habitations, tossing in the furious whirlpool which has destroyed the island.

Our distant readers may not know where Last Island is, which has been the scene of these horrors. It is the most westerly, and therefore termed the "Last," of a chain of islands, extending from the mouth of the Mississippi, westward, a few miles from the mainland. Its direction from New Orleans is a few degrees west of south, and the air-line would not be over seventy-five miles, as we estimate, on the map. It may be reached by the way of the river, but since the building of the Opelousas Railroad access has been very much facilitated by that route. Travellers took the railroad to Bayou Bœuf, thence by steamboat down the Atchafalaya river into the Gulf, by the Bay, or through one of the bayous. From the city to Bayou Bœuf is seventy-three miles, and it is about thirty miles to the mouth of the Bay.

Last Island lies some eighteen or twenty miles, in the Gulf, east of the Capes of Atchafalaya Bay, and five or six miles from the nearest shore. It was a wild place—a sand bank, in fact—covered with very scanty vegetation, but so open to the cooling breezes of the Gulf, and with such a fine beach, and abounding with fish and oysters, that it became at first an occasional resort for fishing and picnic parties, and of late years grew to be a pleasant summering place for planters and their families from the Attakapas and Lafourche parishes. Several of them had built cottages, and some buildings had been erected of quite a durable description. The railroad offered such facilities of communication that the island was frequently visited from this city, and grew so much in favor that a plan was suggested, and had met with very liberal countenance, for making a summering place there on an extended scale, by the erection of a very large hotel, under the charge of Hall & Hildreth, of the St. Charles Hotel. The designs and elevations were shown to us some months ago, and it was thought the enterprise might be complete and in operation for the next season. This summer a hotel was kept there by Mr. John Muggah, which has had a very considerable support, and the island has had a large number of visiters.

The list of the lost and the saved will show anybody acquainted with this State, that there was gathered upon this little spot in the Gulf, at the time of the storm, a large representation of the wealth and intelligence of the best classes of the population of Louisiana. They made the barren sand bank the seat of refinement and hospitality, where, in a single day, almost within a single hour, Death came in his most hideous form and swept one-half of them into a nameless grave, and made the whole place desolate forever. The memory of this storm, which has carried mourning into every parish in South Louisiana, for the untimely fate of kindred or dear friends, will, for many a year to come, repel with a shudder all thought of Last Island for a dwelling place. Every murmur of the cooling surf in its quietest mood, and every sigh of the summer breeze in its balmiest breathings, will be a saddening memento of the time when a happy crowd were gathered there for innocent enjoyment, and the storm came suddenly and heaped the waters upon them. The sea and the winds will seem to chant an eternal dirge for the dead.—*N. O. Pic.*

It was among the loveliest customs of the ancients to bury the young at morning twilight; for as they strove to give the softest interpretation to death, so they imagined that Aurora, who loved the young, had stolen them to her embrace.

Another census of Chicago is being taken by the authorities of that city, who hope that it will show a total population of 100,000 souls.

OBSERVER.

FAYETTEVILLE.

THURSDAY EVENING, AUGUST 28, 1856.

DEATH OF JOSIAH JOHNSON, ESQ.—We regret to announce the death of Josiah Johnson, Esq., Senior Editor of the "North Carolinian," which occurred in this town on Monday last.

Mr. Johnson had but recently removed to this place, but during the brief period of his residence here, he had won the respect and kind regards of all with whom he was associated. He was a native of Connecticut, but had resided for some years in this State.

His remains were conveyed to Clinton, on Tuesday morning, for interment,—escorted by the "Lafayette Light Infantry," of which Corps he was a member.

The subjoined resolutions express the feelings of the entire community:

FOR THE OBSERVER.

FAYETTEVILLE, MONDAY, Aug. 25th, 1856.

At a meeting of the LaFayette Light Infantry this evening, intelligence was announced of the death of JOSIAH JOHNSON, Esq., a member of the Corps, and the following resolutions were read and adopted:—

WHEREAS, by a sudden and afflictive dispensation of Providence, our friend and fellow-soldier, JOSIAH JOHNSON, has been removed from our midst, and as we are desirous of expressing our sincere sorrow for his untimely loss, and our high appreciation of his many sterling qualities as a man, a friend, and a citizen, therefore:—

Resolved, That in his death the LaFayette Light Infantry has lost one of its best and truest members, and that the Corps will ever cherish his memory as that of a good man, a good citizen and a good soldier.

Resolved, That the community has suffered a serious loss in the early death of one who adorned its social circles by his many virtues, his sterling integrity and his irreproachable personal character.

Resolved, That we extend our heartfelt sympathies to his afflicted family in their unlooked-for bereavement, and our sincere condolence with them in their grief for the loss of an affectionate brother and a dutiful son.

Resolved, That the Fayetteville papers and the Clinton Independent be requested to publish these proceedings in their next issues.

NORTH CAROLINA ELECTIONS.—The Standard publishes returns, mostly official, from every county in the State. Gov. Bragg's majority is 12,594. The number of votes polled is about 102,000. Two years ago about 96,000.

SUPERIOR COURTS.—The Sessions of the Superior Court in this, the 5th Circuit, commenced in Moore on the 18th inst.,—Judge Dick presiding.

In the remainder of the circuit the Sessions are:

Montgomery,	Monday, August	25.
Stanly,	" September	1.
Anson,	" "	8.
Richmond,	" "	15.
Robeson,	" "	22.
Bladen,	" "	29.
Columbus	" October	6.
Brunswick,	" "	13.
New Hanover,	" "	20.
"	" "	27.
Sampson,	" November	3.
Cumberland,	" "	10.

LETTER FROM THE SENIOR EDITOR.

SARATOGA, Aug. 22.

Delicious weather! A long spell of wet and very cool weather has given place to a bright sun and a balmy breeze, such as an idle man at an idle place like this must enjoy and be thankful for. Yet no one seemed to be at a loss for amusement during the pouring down of the rain. There is an ever-varying round of incidents in life at a watering place, and especially at a great and fashionable hotel, with hundreds of intelligent and agreeable, ridiculous or stupid people, quite sufficient to occupy any one who will keep his eyes and ears open. So much is this so, that I have often felt, and perhaps heretofore written, that this is the only place I know of where I can spend a fortnight with nothing to do, and where I feel inclined to do nothing.

People here do not talk politics much, and never angrily. Those who differ seem to be in too good humor to quarrel.

A distinguished stump speaker of this State told me yesterday, that he had rather startled the Fremont abolition disunionists, by telling them, that if they could not be content with the Union as it is, and forced a dissolution, they need not flatter themselves that the line of separation would be Mason & Dixon's line. It would be a more Northern line, uniting Peensylvania, New Jersey and New York with the South, and leaving the New England and some of the more rabid Western States to form a new confederacy founded upon their favorite isms. I think there is something in the idea. And believing, as I do, that dissolution is rapidly approaching, I should hail it as a consummation devoutly to be wished, that such might be the line. It would make the South the stronger section, and relieve the separation of all apprehensions of border feuds, and wars growing out of the interference of the North with the property of the South.

Feeling much anxiety to know how the next democratic Legislature of our State will act on the Small Note Question, I am glad to mention a fact that ought to have some influence. A number of years ago, the Legislature of Connecticut passed a law prohibiting any bank from issuing small notes. Previous to that act all the banks had issued such notes without limit. The new law was at once carried into effect—the small notes were speedily called in. One year afterwards, the people had had enough of the blessings of a specie currency. The Legislature repealed the law prohibiting small notes. And from that day to this there has been no further attempt in any quarter, or under any of the mutations of party, to prohibit the issue of small notes in Connecticut.

In New York, too, as every one knows, there is no prohibition of small notes. These two States are so situated that they could, if any States would, readily supply themselves with silver change. Yet they prefer, as it seems to me every sensible man, not a Virginia abstractionist, must, a mixed currency of small notes and small silver.

The Connecticut gentleman who informed me of the facts as to the legislature of that State, says that whilst there is the usual limit to the amount which the banks may issue as compared with their capital, there is no limit as to the proportion of issue which may be in small notes. Yet there is no complaint of there being too many small notes. The law of demand and supply regulates that. If the banks should issue a greater proportion of small notes than the public convenience and the necessities of trade require, the surplus would speedily find its way to their counters for redemption.

KANSAS.—It appears from the accounts that civil war is now raging in Kansas, but it is impossible to tell to what extent reliance can be placed upon the many telegraphic reports. In another column will be found accounts from the Missouri papers, which are perhaps more entitled to credence than those received by telegraph.

From the simultaneous and systematic operations of the Free-State men, there is strong reason to believe that their action was preconcerted, and that their friends in the East were privy to their designs. By stopping the supplies for the support of the Army, which they knew could be done by the Republican majority in the House and those who act with them, and by deferring the out-break until near the adjournment of Congress, the date of which was known nearly a month before the adjournment took place, it may have been calculated that the assailants would be able to carry the Territory by a rush, and expel all who differed from them. Gen. Lane's invasion from Chicago, is doubtless connected with the movement. The annexed despatch from Chicago to the Cincinnati Gazette, appears to contain the key of the campaign:

"CHICAGO, August 19.

"Startling news from Kansas received this morning. The Free-State men have discovered an organized plan to concentrate men, arms, and ammunition at different points in the Territory, for the purpose of a sudden and general attack, immediately upon the adjournment of Congress, to exterminate or expel all the Free-State settlers. Twelve fortified block-houses have been erected at different points—one at Shawnee, one at Ossawatamie, one at Franklin, &c., supplied with cannon, rifles, and ammunition. They are garrisoned principally by Missourians and Buford's men.

When it is recollected that the Free-Soilers have in every instance *attacked* the pro-slavery men, and that by overwhelming numbers, it can readily be conceived that the former are acting upon a preconcerted and organized plan, precisely such as is here charged upon the latter.

The following is the latest Telegraphic despatch we have seen:

CHICAGO, Aug. 26.

Advices from Leavenworth to Thursday say that Lawrence is still unharmed. There are a thousand men ready to defend it, upon moment's warning.

At St. Louis, a Kansas meeting was held yesterday. Resolutions were adopted denouncing the lawless proceedings in Kansas; sympathizing with the sufferers; appointing committees to ascertain what is necessary for their relief; calling on government to subdue the insurrection, etc.

CONGRESS.

On Saturday, no business of importance was transacted in either House—the disagreement in regard to the Army Appropriation bill still existing.

In the SENATE, on Monday, Mr. Weller gave notice of his intention to introduce a bill to abrogate the laws of the Kansas Legislature. This is the same in substance as the 18th section of the Senate Kansas Bill, which provides for abolishing test oaths, providing for the freedom of speech and the protection of property in accordance with the Constitution.

A message was received from the House announcing the death of the Hon. James Meacham. Senators Foot and Douglass passed appropriate eulogies on life and character of deceased. The usual resolutions were then passed, and the Senate adjourned.

On Tuesday, Mr. Crittenden gave notice of his intention to introduce a bill to alter and amend the Nebraska Kansas bill.

Mr. Weller introduced the bill, of which he gave notice yesterday.

Mr. Wilson offered an amendment, for abolishing the laws of the Legislature of Kansas in relation to slaves and slavery; declares it as the opinion of Congress, that persons under arrest in Kansas, on the charge of treason, are not guilty; orders their release; provides for an election in November, and the punishment of illegal voters, &c. After some debate, the Senate adjourned.

In the HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES, on Monday, Mr. Clingman asked a suspension of the rules to allow him to introduce a resolution directing that the Sergeant-at-arms arrest and bring before the bar of the House all members absent from the city. Disagreed to by a vote of 82 against 99.

The death of Mr. Meacham was announced, the usual resolutions adopted, and the House adjourned.

On Tuesday, majority and minority reports were submitted from the Special Committee to investigate the fracas between McMullen and Granger. Both committees recommended that the House dismiss the subject.

We are indebted to the Hon. David S. Reid for Congressional favors.

THE WHIGS AND OTHER PARTIES.—For some time past the orators and presses of the American and the Democratic parties have been very much exercised as to the position of the Old Line Whigs. A few months ago both these parties, previously engaged in denouncing them, found out that the Whigs were still a power in the State, and might be most effective allies to that party with which they should unite for the Presidential campaign. The tactics of each party immediately underwent a change. The Democrats suddenly found out that the chief offence of Know Nothingism was not that it was "Whiggery in disguise," for the Whigs were the cleverest sort of fellows, their old leaders, (whom *they*, (the Democrats) had hunted to their graves) the purest and ablest of Statesmen, and themselves the very men to save the country now, as under Clay and Webster they had done numberless times before. With equal facility the American party leaders found out that it was all a mistake that the Whig party was in "ruins" on account of its past misdeeds, and that the nominees of the Philadelphia Convention were the nominees of "the great *Whig* or American parties."

There was no bound to the praise lavished upon the Whigs by the papers and leaders of the other parties. They were patriots; they were the only honest people in the country. They were the only people who could act independently in this canvass; for "the old party issues having passed away," a Whig could without any sacrifice of principle or consistency act with either party for this campaign. And each party *knew*, that with characteristic independence, and with that self-sacrificing patriotism for which they had ever been distinguished, the Whigs would march shoulder to shoulder in the great struggle for the Union and the Constitution,—*on its side.*

Our readers may remember that we remarked upon this sudden devotion to Whig men and Whig principles at the time: regarding it as mere trash, and telling them that so soon as the Whigs *did* make their choice all this would be changed, and the Whigs become a set of miserable scamps just as rapidly as they had been elevated into patriots. People are very fond of eulogizing "independence" in others until those others, in pursuing their own well-matured convictions of duty, exercise that lauded "independence" at the expense of their former flatterers.

Did we mistake the character of these people? Behold how great a change a few months have produced! Who reads a Democratic paper now-a-days in which some Whig Statesman, of unimpeachable personal character, of acknowledged patriotism and ability, is not abused as a traitor to his country for supporting Fillmore, (a great patriot in 1852 *when he was not a candidate, now* an abolitionist *when he is a candidate*) in preference to Buchanan? Who ever sees an American newspaper in which some tried Whig Statesman, of equal personal and political character, is not equally abused as a traitor to his party and a "trading politician," because he dares to support Buchanan, in preference to Fillmore? It is time all this were stopped. As is very well understood by their defamers, the Whigs are under no obligations to either of the contending parties.

We call the attention of our Whig friends to these matters because, as we regret to have observed, many of them have suffered themselves to be enticed into the ranks of one or the other of the contending parties—some led away by the professions, and others driven by the abuse of the rival parties.

All this is wrong. We and they, however we may differ in our views of duty as to the present crisis, should have the same great object in view: the re-organization of the Whig party—the best party for the country, and the only one with which we can act in entire unison. Let us not be driven from that object by abuse, or seduced by flattery.

TEXAS MATTERS.—The recent elections in Texas have resulted in favor of the Democrats, by largely increased majorities.

The Legislature of Texas, now in session, has adopted sundry resolutions respecting Kansas affairs. Among others, one appropriating $50,000 for assisting emigrants from the Southern States.

The Governor has been directed, in case of the election of Fremont, to call the Legislature together, that measures may be taken, in concert with other States, for the security of the South.

The Hon. James Meacham, member of Congress from Vermont, died at his residence in Middleburg, Vt., on Saturday last, the 23d, after a short illness.

A Singular Circumstance.—We understand that, for the last few weeks, the martius have made the extensive orchard of General Blackwell, of Clark, a roosting place, and that millions resort there every night. They commence coming in about sun-down, and the whole heavens from that time until dark is perfectly black with them. They come in such numbers, that the noise made by them is perfectly overwhelming; but at dark the noise ceases, and nothing more is heard of them until daylight, when they take their departure in every direction, to re-assemble again in the evening. This is certainly an unusual thing, and has never before taken place, at least in this vicinity.—*Lexington, Ky., Observer.*

[The above is by no means a singular circumstance here, as these birds invariably swarm before taking their departure. We have heard it said that they all leave at the same time; and that though myriads may be seen in the evening, the next morning not one will be seen,—and indeed not until their appearance the next season.] OBSERVER.

FOREIGN.—The Niagara, at Halifax on the 25th, brings three days later advices from Europe. The news is unimportant. Spain quiet; crops in Great Britain favorable. Cotton unchanged, with moderate demand. Breadstuffs a shade higher.

Agricultural Society.—At a recent meeting of the Society the premium list was so altered as to read.

For the fastest trotting Horse. $2
For the fastest pacing Horse. $2

The Fair Grounds are now being enlarged and other additions which will make it one of the most convenient and comfortable places for a fair within our State. We anticipate a brilliant time of it this fall. The S. I. B. B. B's., we learn will astonish the citizens again by their appearance at the Fair-grounds during the fair. We also learn that distinguished farmers from other counties are making arrangements to visit Sampson on that occasion, and to have stock for exhibition at the Fair. Farmers of Sampson be up and doing, or your friends in other counties will pick the prizes from over your heads so fast that you will be ashamed to acknowledge the place of your residence.—*Clinton Independent.*

New Mail Route.—We are pleased to be able to state that the act making a post road from Clinton to Elizabethtown passed Congress on Saturday the 16th and has become a law.

This route has long been needed, to supply a section of country that has been quite destitute of mail facilities.—*Ibid.*

A heavy storm passed over Salisbury Sunday last, doing immense damage to fruit and shade trees, overturning a few houses and knocking down the chimneys of several others. The Methodist church was struck by lightning and set on fire. The flames were fortunately arrested before any considerable damage was done.

We have never witnessed a storm in which electricity committed such fearful ravages. *Salisbury Herald.*

The Old Line Whigs of Massachusetts have in State convention nominated Amos L. Lawrence for Governor. They nominated a Fillmore electoral ticket.

Fillmore in Maryland.—The majority for Mr. Fillmore in this State will undoubtedly be as large as that given for Mr. Clay. The Harford Madisonian says that his majority in that county will not fall short of 1,000, and the Cumberland Civilian promises not less than 200 majority in old Democratic Alleghany.—*Balt. Am.*

A Prediction.—In a speech in the House of Representatives, the other day, the Hon. H. Marshall, of Kentucky, declared that he would "stake his reputation upon the assertion that Fillmore would carry seven, if not ten, of the Southern States."

"What is to become of the Whites?"—Such is the question which the Cincinnati Daily Enquirer urges very appropriately on the attention of the besotted and debauched idolaters of the abolition dagon, who are lashing themselves into fanatical convulsions. From this article we extract a passage, of some interest and value from such a source:

"Nothing is more easily demonstrated than that the North has a greater interest in the continuance of slavery in the South than the South itself. All the burden, blight and evil of slavery fall upon the South. The North quietly divides the products of the labor, washes its hands of all the sinfulness of it, and is protected from all its evils and inconveniences. Every pound of cotton raised in the South adds to the wealth of the North. Boston makes more out of each bale shipped from New Orleans than the latter city; she makes it in the freight of cotton abroad on her ships, in the supply of raw material for her manufactories, and in the articles required by the planter to produce it, which are fabricated by Northern artisans.

"No wonder the North prospers so much more than the South. She has all the benefits of slavery and none of its evils. She taxes the South for her support and enrichment. Let slavery be abolished in the South, and you may reverse the relations of the two sections. The North will then have to support those whose consumption has so long burdened and weakened the South. We believe that the abolition of slavery would be a great evil to the country, but in the division of the evil, the North would come in for the largest share."

One vote in the United States Senate annexed Texas to the United States. Mr. Hannegan of Indiana, cast that vote. One vote in the Indiana Legislature elected Mr. Hannegan to his place in the Senate. The vote was cast by Madison Marsh, of Staunton county. Mr. Marsh was chosen to the Legislature of Indiana by one vote.

It is said that Governor Wise, of Virginia, intends to declare any one who permits his name to go on a Fremont electoral ticket guilty of contemplated treason to the State.

Dr. John Higginbotham, of England, cures drunkenness by ipecac. As often as the patient begins to hanker for the critter he doses him with a remedy, until finally, as the doctor says, the appetite for liquor disappears entirely, and the patient is ready to sign the teetotal pledge.

DIED,

In this county, on the 2d inst., LEWIS FRANKLIN, son of Robert and Mary E. Williams, aged 2 years 2 months and 28 days.

In Chatham county, on the 25th inst., Mrs. SALLY HART, wife of Mr. Elisha Hart, aged about 43 years. She left seven children.

In Clinton, on the 18th inst., GEORGE MOSELY, son of Langdon C. and Susan E. Hubbard, aged 1 year and 7 months.

On the 25th inst., at Wrightsville Sound, near Wilmington, ISABEL, daughter of Mr. T. Savage, in the 18th year of her age.

In Wilmington, on the 26th inst., JAMES I. BRYAN, Esq., aged 48 years and 9 months.

Near Cheraw, on the 17th inst., LOUISA F., eldest daughter of Dr. and Mrs. M. McLean.

COMMERCIAL RECORD.

ARRIVALS.

C F Line, Aug 27, Str Flora McDonald, and Tows, with goods for J Worth, Starr & Williams, J N Smith, Worth & Utley, Rockfish Co, J A Womack & Co, L Brandt, J & T Waddill, J C Thomson, S T Hawley & Son, S J Hinsdale, E C Hall, Mrs C A Brown, New Market Foundry, J M Worth & Son, G W Williams & Co, R Mitchell, Dr B Robinson, J M Rose, D Shaw, W B Wright, R A Stuart, H Parks & Co, E Belo, A P & R C Poindexter, D R Murchison, Bank of Clarendon, Presbyterian Church, J J Gilchrist, M M Ferguson.

Banks' Line, Aug 23, Str J R Grist, with goods for R Pritchett, C T Haigh & Sons, Long, Burnett & Co

FROM THE N. Y. COMMERCIAL ADVERTISER.

THE AFFAIRS OF KANSAS

It is impossible to disabuse one's mind of the conviction that many of the reports so suddenly sent on from Kansas territory are untrue, and that all are greatly exaggerated, with the double view of affording support to the friends of the Kansas proviso to the army appropriation bill, giving a new impetus to the agitation and the decline of which has been so hurtful to the prospects of the Republican candidate for the Presidency. For several weeks there was a lull in the exciting rumors from that territory, and an occasional assurance escaped even through the Republican journals that peace now reigned in that region. Just in proportion, the Republican party stagnated hereabout and elsewhere, which was natural enough, seeing that the only issue the Republican party makes, the only pretence to a national policy which it puts forth, is this Kansas question. That disposed of, the only incentive to co-operation on the part of the masses of the people is taken away, and the people turn aside to choose between the two remaining candidates whose platforms embrace more than one issue, and all of them more or less permanent in their character.

A resort once more to exciting intelligence from Kansas was a natural expedient, and it is on this ground, and because we cannot forget how freely the same game was played pending the election of Mr. Banks to the Speakership of the House of Representatives, that we place little credit upon these reports from Kansas. To say the least, they are open to reasonable and strong suspicion. Especially do we doubt the genuineness of the Kansas and Missouri "extras," said extras being nothing more than "slips" without imprint or responsibility of any kind, and might be printed and mailed anywhere, just as well as in the offices from which they profess to emanate. We have little doubt that nine out of ten are counterfeits, published by interested parties for the sake of circulating groundless stories, and communicating such stories with some show of authority to newspaper editors, reporters and telegraphists.

We repeatedly pointed out, during the inundation of such reports which occurred during the contest for the Speakership, the glaring improbabilities and contradictions that marked the rumors. The same feature is apparent in those that now flood the Republican journals, and when the flood abates, as abate it must, it will doubtless be found, as it was then, that Kansas itself has really been far less disturbed than people at a distance have been on its account. But *supposing* the reports to be true, and taking those most favorable to the free State men, it is apparent that whatever of civil war now exists in Kansas, was initiated by the armed free State men, they being resolved according to the New York Tribune and its correspondents, to drive all the pro-slavery men out of the territory. The object is probably to do the very thing for which the Missourians were last year so strongly condemned, viz: to put the election under the exclusive control of their own party. At any rate it is tolerably clear that the free State men have commenced whatever disturbances now distract that territory, and the plausible theory is that the declining fortunes of the Republican candidate made further agitation necessary. A new impetus must be given to the movement, and if the pro-slavery men were too content with the posture of affairs to commence assaults upon their fellow-residents within the territory, then the free State men must take the initiative, however hazardous the experiment. Agitation must be renewed at whatever cost.

If there remained any doubt upon our minds that the reports on both sides have been and now are grossly exaggerated, the following admission in the correspondence of the Chicago Tribune would remove all doubt. It is incidentally mentioned that in Lawrence "new buildings are going up with a rapidity quite surprising to any but Western men." Yet not only is it represented that Kansas has been and is desolated by civil war or by border ruffians, but the town of Lawrence has been represented as especially the sufferer by these raids. A prosperity like that described by the correspondent above alluded to is scarcely compatible with such a calamitous condition of things. Some of the reports are equally contradictory and positively ludicrous. As for instance, the Leavenworth Journal of August 17, tells us in its "later" intelligence that the house of a Col. Titus, containing thirty men, was surrounded by nine hundred abolitionists, the house sacked, and Col. Titus murdered. But in the same article it reduces the number of "abolitionists" to four hunded, and puts the murder of Col. Titus among the possibilities.

In the same issue it gives us "still later intelligence," which makes Colonel Titus and his thirty men prisoners safe enough, but adds the following astounding news, on the alleged authority of General Clark, agent of the Potawatamie Indians:

"About 10 o'clock, on the morning of the 15th inst., a party of *eighteen* pro-slavery men were surrounded by Gen. Lane's whole army, *eight hundred strong, and cut their way through with the loss of two men killed and ten wounded. The same men—about four hundred or five hundred abolitionists*—surrounded Col. Titus's house, having with them a piece of cannon. After an hour's defence, and when most of his men were killed, Titus surrendered. It is feared that, as he was not summoned to surrender, he was executed on the spot.

A fight took place on the 14th, near Osawattamie, between *two hundred abolitionists* and *twelve* pro-slavery, who were forted up. Fourteen abolitionists were killed and sixteen wounded. The *abolitionists were repulsed.*"

We need say nothing in addition. Such representations destroy every shade of title to credibility on the part of those who make them.

The Charter Oak is Prostrate!—Our whole community, old and young, rich and poor, were grieved to learn that the famous old Charter Oak, in which Wadsworth hid King Charles's Charter of the old colony of Connecticut, in 1687, at the time when Sir Edward Andross in the name of his master, James 2d, demanded its return, had been prostrated by the wind. It fell about ten minutes before one o'clock, in the stormy morning of August 21, 1856. This tree has been for centuries one of the "Hartford institutions." No tree in the country has such legendary associations. Our citizens thronged in crowds to the spot. Chief Justices and Reverend Doctors intermixed with sturdy laborers to view the fallen Monarch. A dirge was played at noon, by Colt's Armory Band, over the fallen tree; it was a touching thing for these mechanics, some of them sons of Connecticut, and some of them born the other side of the Atlantic, thus to volunteer their sympathy; and many a manly eye was nourished as the Dead March in Saul was played, followed by "Home, Sweet Home" and rounded off with "Hail Columbia." The bells all over the city, were tolled at sundown, as a token of the universal feeling, that one of the most sacred links that bind these modern days to the irrevocable past, had been suddenly parted. Rev. Doctor Hawes suggested that a monument be erected on the spot, commemorative, at once, of the bold Wadsworth who saved the charter, and of the tree in which it was saved.

FROM THE N. Y. EXPRESS.

TO OUR SOUTHERN READERS

It is the Abolition cry North,—that "*Fillmore has no chance,*"—and the Buchanan cry, South, —and, believing these two cries, many honest patriotic men are duped. Now, if the fact were as stated, *that* is no reason why men should do wrong, or fail to do right,—but the fact cannot be so, unless made so,—by men's being made the dupes of false cries.

This canvass presents many unusual points of consideration, all worthy of the more thought from the very novelty of men's position. Fremont, a Southern-born man, is brought up as an *anti* Southern candidate; Buchanan, a Northern-born man, is brought up as the *anti*-Northern candidate,—that is, a candidate to carry out the Pierce policy in Kansas, and in the annexation of Cuba, &c., &c. The issue these two men present is a fatal one to the peace and prosperity of the Union, because it is sectional, and because it is certain to keep up sectional feuds and fights. If Buchanan is elected, there is nothing settled, —because, in every Northern State, there will be large majorities against him, when the Fillmore and Fremont vote is combined. These majorities will not be vanquished when Buchanan attempts to carry out the Cincinnati Policy that elects him, but on the contrary, will be increased by it, magnified and prolonged. *The North is not to be subdued any more than the South.* Buchanan must either betray the Southern policy that elects him, or keep up just such feeling and agitation in the North as Pierce's policy has created. Under this agitation, Southern institutions cannot prosper or thrive, for they want peace, and their policy is peace, and they thrive best in peace, whereas agitation is the natural abolition element.

It is very easy for us Fillmore men in the North to throw every Northern vote, we think, in every Northern State, against Buchanan. *We have but to coalesce with Abolition and divide the Electoral tickets*;—and the thing is done. Pennsylvania, even, Buchanan's own State, can be carried against Buchanan by 30,000 majority. But we fight this battle upon principle,—and considering Fremont unfit in person, and treacherous to the Union in political position,—we cannot, and will not, form coalitions, that may give him even apparent strength,—merely to ensure a nominal victory. Buchanan is weak in all the Northern States,—as the successor of the Pierce policy, which even the South disowned in throwing Pierce over, and in taking up Buchanan,—and it is very easy to defeat him. In our own State of New York, he is not even a practical candidate, as yet,—only a candidate in theory. The battle here is really between Fillmore and Fremont,—and we show that we think so, daily, by directing all our fire upon Fremont, and ignoring even the existence of Buchanan. Hence, if Buchanan is to receive Northern votes, it is only by the division of the opposition, and whatever Electoral tickets he wins, will disclose him to be in the minority.

What, then, is the policy of the South? To cram down upon the North, Buchanan? To elect Buchanan by the Southern, with any such Northern votes, as accident gives him,—and thus to re-furnish material to the Northern fanatics for further agitation? What can the South gain by this prolonged agitation? What to her institutions,—what to her Public men or Public interests,—to say nothing of the peril to the Union? It is not pretended in the South that Buchanan is a truer man to the Union than Fillmore,—and yet it is known and felt,—that the election of Fillmore will pacify the whole country,—and restore harmony as in 1850,—by settling all disputes upon a just and patriotic basis, against which no sound complaint can come from either section. It is not the triumph of either section that a just and patriotic American can desire,—but with justice to all,—an amnesty,—a pacification.

But "Fillmore has no chance,"—we are told, —and, therefore, between Fremont and Buchanan,—we take Buchanan. In reply to this, first, *there is no quieter of Fremont's election.* The thing is mathematically impossible. He starts with fifteen Southern States dead against him, and in the sixteen Northern States, he must carry about all of them, certainly Pennsylvania,—which, it is not pretended even, that he has a chance of carrying against the friends of Fillmore there. Dispel then this illusion, that the contest is between Fremont and Buchanan,—for the practical contest, where that is approached is only between Fillmore and Buchanan. One or the other must certainly be President: Fremont never.

Fillmore is no Northern man with Southern principles, nor Southern man with Northern principles, but a sound, national, conservative man, of the school of Washington and Madison. Equity to the Union is his great characteristic, to the North as well as to the South. We do not offer him to the South as a Southerner man, but as a Northern man, tried and true to all parts of the Union, and so satisfying and pacifying all parts of that Union. He was President not of 15 slave States and 16 free States, but of 31 *United* States, —and he united all in 1850, and made all happy and content. Elect him once, and peace once more is returned to the country, and in less than six months the Kansas war will be hushed in that equity, which will satisfy all but extremes, North and South,—and Peace will once more be restored to the distracted States. But keep up this sectionalism of candidates or of men,—pledged, as Buchanan is, to re-open old wounds, and to make new ones,—and there will be peace no more,—nothing but that prolonged bitter war of words, which ever ends in the clash of arms.

For the Hiccups.—Travelling some time since by a railroad from Columbus to Baltimore, I took my seat immediately in front of a gentleman who was suffering under a paroxyism of hiccups, to a degree that I had never before witnessed. In a few minutes a person appeared from the end of the car and took a seat beside him, when he said:—"Sir, can you tell me what is good for the hiccups? I have been afflicted in the way you see me since yesterday noon, and have had no rest or relief from any physician to whom I applied for assistance: I am worn out with suffering." To whom the person replied, "Sir, I will cure you in less than two minutes by the watch. Have confidence, for I am sure I can do it. Hold up high above your head two fingers of your hand; lean back in your seat, open your mouth and throat so as to give a free passage to your lungs; breathe very long and softly, and look very steadily at your fingers." In less than the time specified the cure was performed, one hiccup only occurring during the trial. The patient could not express his gratitude, while the practitioner only extracting from him as a fee the promise that he would extend the knowledge which he had imparted as freely as he had received it, assuring him that he would never be disappointed in the result. We were all struck with the fact. Since then I have often had occasion to practice upon patients in the same disorder, and never without the most signal success.

Water Cure Journal.

THE POET FOILED.

To win the maid the poet tries,
And sometimes writes to Julia's eyes:
She likes a VERSE—but cruel whim,
She still appears A-VERSE to him. [Punch.

NEW ORLEANS, Aug. 27.

LATER FROM CALIFORIA.

Vigilance Committee in Full Force—Two more Executions—Judge Terry in Prison.—The steamship Granada, with Aspinwill dates to the 20th, and San Francisco to the 5th, arrived here today. The Illinois left on the 20th, for New York, with $1,500,000 in treasure.

Business at San Francisco was very dull.

The Vigilance Committee were in full force, and had made several additional arrests. Since the departure of the last steamer, July 29th, the Committee have hung Joseph Herrington for the murder of Dr. Sandall, a few days previous; also a man named Brace, for a murder committed about one year since.

Judge Terry was still in prison. Hopkins had recovered.

Several attempts had been made to fire San Francisco and Sacramento. A very destructive fire had occurred at Nevada, which laid in waste two millions of property.

The failure of Palmer, Cook & Company, to pay State Coupons, had created a feeling of indignation. The treasurer, it is said, will provide for their payment in specie.

The crops were good and the market active. The first part of the fortnight closed dull.

Serious disturbances had occurred in different parts of the State between the Americans and Foreigners.

Nicaragua.—The dates from Nicaragua are to the 6th instant. Every thing looked squally for Gen. Walker.

A body of Salvadorians and Gautemalians were at Leon, headed by Cabano.

There had been many desertions from General Walker's Army—an entire company deserting at one time.

Gen. Walker had revoked the exequatur of the British Consul at Leon.

Another revolution in Costa Rica had been put down.

Salazar was captured, convicted of treason, and shot by command of Walker. Several natives were also shot at Masagar. Several treasonable letters found on the person of Salazar caused the dismissal of the British Consul at Leon.

The San Francisco papers say that Walker will receive three hundred recruits by the next steamer.

Correspondence received by the *Granada*, dated the 15th, reports that Dr. Livingston, the U. S. Consul at Leon, had been shot, because Walker had shot Salazar.

Appleton Oaksmith, succeeds Padre Vigil, as Minister to the United States.

A decree had been made authorizing the raising of a loan of $2,000,000, on liberal terms.

Sad Affliction.—A young lady, at present a pupil in one of our literary institutions, has received the distressing intelligence that among those who perished in the terrible calamity at Last Island were her father, brother, uncle, aunt, and two cousins. Having previously been deprived of her mother by death, her lonely situation must now excite the deepest sympathy. Those who experience the smallest affections can appreciate the crushing weight of such a dispensation; for there are few on this earth who have not been overwhelmed with grief at the loss of one dear friend. How much more lamentable is the condition of one, yet in her youth, who has lost *all* around whom twined the heart's warmest affections! —*Richmond Whig.*

WANTED.

A GOOD COACH PAINTER, for which I will pay high wages. W. D. KIRKSEY.
Pittsboro', N. C., Aug. 28, 1856. 35-*1m

$100 REWARD.

RANAWAY, about the 1st of May, 1855, my Negro man ENOCH, a bright mulatto, about 30 years old, five feet eight or ten inches high, weighs about 160 or 170 lbs., curly (not kinky) hair, shows his front teeth very plainly, voice rather feminine, and in walking leans forward. It is probable that he is lurking about Daniel McQuaig's in Robeson Co., N. C., where he has a wife; or he may be trying to pass himself off as free. I will give **ONE HUNDRED DOLLARS** for his delivery to me, with proof sufficient to convict any white person of harboring him, or FIFTY DOLLARS for his delivery to me, or confinement in any jail in N. C. or S. C., so that I can get him. NEILL C. CARMICHAEL.
Pee Dee, S. C., Aug. 26, 1856. 35-*4t

NOTICE.

VALUALE LANDS for sale, offered on the 26th of September next, to the highest bidder for Cash, if not sold privately. The said Lands lie in Moore county, joining Harnett county, on the waters of Upper Little River. The said Land is all Pine Land, and has a very good improvement on it. The said tract contains ten hundred and eighty acres.
COLIN McFADYEN.
Aug. 27, 1856. 35ts

SELAH, a Collection of Psalm and

Hymn Tunes, Anthems, Chants, Choruses, &c., by Thomas Hastings. Just rec'd.
E. J. HALE & SON.
Aug. 28.

RAIL ROAD MEETING.

THERE will be a meeting of the Stockholders of the Wilmington & Charlotte Rail Road Company, composed of the stockholders of Richmond and Robeson, at Floral College, on Saturday, the 13th September. All those opposed to the route now surveyed, are requested to attend.
Aug. 29. 35-tm

LAND FOR SALE.

THE subscriber will sell to the highest bidder, on the premises, Friday the 10th October next, that valuable tract of land, in Davidson County, N. C., two miles from Thomasville, formerly the residence of John W. Thomas, Esq., containing 800 Acres, adjoining the lands of Nathan Kendall, Esq., and others.

Here is an opportunity for one of the most desirable residences in Western N. C.

Normal College on the East, 7 miles Glenn Anna, a flourishing Female Institution, within twenty minutes walk, and the North Carolina Rail Road within two miles, on the north.

This land will be divided into two or more tracts if desired.

Nathan Kendall, Esq., at Fair Grove, and adjoining the premises, has kindly consented to shew this property to any person desirous of purchasing.

Terms, 6 and 12 months credit, with interest from date, the purchaser executing bond with security, payable at the Farmers Bank, Greensboro'.
JAMES SLOAN.
Greensboro', August 29th, 1856. 35-t01.

LIST OF LETTERS

REMAINING in the Post Office at Fayetteville, N. C., September 1st, 1856:

J Anters, Jno Arnold 2.
H H Bell, Daniel Bain, R J Byrd, George Barbey, A McF Cameron, S L Conely, Elizabeth Colvin, W J Clements.
Jno Duck, Harrison Driver.
Ghaston Godwin.
Wm Hudspeth, Gaston D Hunsucker, Giles Ham, Thos Hurly, A B Hendren, Jas V Hodgen, Bettie J Hargrove, Ralph H Hull 2, E F Hunt.
David L James 2, Andrew A Jackson.
Wm King.
Jesse Little, Jno Lovit.
Jas Manuel, A M Moffitt, Dr S McClenehan, Daniel McDougald, Mary A McPherson, Benj McGee, Daniel McMillan, Jno McPhail, Caroline McArthur.
Livyann Ochiltree.
Mrs S D Pipkin.
Wm Rasbury, Mary Ray, Jno Royal, Arch'd Ray.
Jno Stires, Lemuel Springs, James Simms, Alex'r Summers.
Jas H Taylor, Jas A Thompson.
Jno C Williams, Wm Wilson.—54.
Jas Young.

N. B. Persons calling for any of the above letters will please state that they are advertised.
J. B. BRYAN, P. M.

COMMUNICATION.

FOR THE OBSERVER.

Time was when every North Carolinian in travelling from Wilmington to Weldon was certain to have his feelings wounded at the sneering remarks of "scoffers" and "withings" as they defamed the old North State for her poverty of soil and primeval style of log cabin buildings.

Travellers formed their opinions from what they saw, or rather from what they did not see, in passing over the W. & W. R. Road. Since that time a spirit of improvement has been abroad. Pine barrens have become fruitful, wild weeds have given place to cereal grains, esculent herbs and luscious fruits, and the modern neatly painted mansions have long since supplanted the "log cabins" of the early pioneers. Sixteen years ago I passed over the road, and as I heard the carping, captious remarks of travellers from the sunny South and frozen North, I blushed, and dared not vindicate our State fame, so great were the odds against her. Less than sixteen days ago in passing over the same route, my State pride was exalted in listening to encomiums on the style of buildings, and crops of grain and fruits and grass that met the eye, as the steam horse sped along its iron track.

The Depots that seem to be swelling into importance are Strickland's, Goldsboro' and Wilson. Goldsboro' has taken the place of the ancient town of Waynesboro', the remains of which can yet be seen on the banks of the Neuse as the cars speed on towards her triumphant rival Goldsboro', now celebrated for schools, churches, hotels and tasty buildings. Wilson has become a County town, and has the honor of bearing the name of one of Carolina's patriotic sons who died in Mexico, upholding and maintaining the chivalry of his native State. But the place of most interest to me on the line of this route, is the ancient town of Halifax, beautifully embowered beneath the shadow of her stalwart oaks. In the early history of North Carolina, Halifax was distinguished for her wisdom in counsel and valor on the field.

In 1776 the State Provincial Congress assembled in Halifax, immediately after the Battle of Moore's Creek, to provide for the defence of the State and the imprisonment of the Scotch Loyalists. Here Brigadier General McDonald and Kingsboro' McDonald—husband of the heroic Flora, and all the Highland Clans who marched from Cross Creek, were detained as prisoners during the Revolutionary war. Here too, the Rev. Mr. McLeod of Long Street, Bluff and Barbecue Churches in Cumberland County, was held in durance vile, because in his zeal to preach the gospel to the Highland prisoners in Gælic, he entered the American lines without a passport and was detained until the Rev. James Campbell, whose remains now rest on the Cape Fear, opposite the Bluff Church, travelled from Cumberland and became responsible for his friendly conduct towards the American cause. After this he was liberated and sojourned for a time in Orange county. Here too, Flora McDonald implored the government to let her visit her husband, but for reasons of policy her prayer was denied. Here too, it was that our glorious liberty breathing Bill of Rights and the Constitution under which we have so long lived, were promulgated to the world—and if memory serves me right, they are both the composition of Gov. Burke, an Irishman, whose remains are interred in the neighborhood of Hillsborough, one of whose daughters still lives in a Southern State. Here too, the U. S. Declaration was first ratified by North Carolina; and here it is still venerated as the greatest achievement of human intellect, and as the best production that has ever emanated from the human heart. But the train speeds on and Halifax is left behind in the glimmering distance, not as a thing that was but as a Town that was and is, and shall be while our people have hearts that can appreciate the invaluable blessings that have radiated throughout the State, from beneath those cool and shady groves that now embower the town of Halifax.

The train speeds on, and soon last year's plague smitten cities of Portsmouth and Norfolk are full in view, and memory reverted to the time when Lord Dunmore the last Royal Governor of Virginia proclaimed freedom to the slaves and forgiveness to all criminals who would rally round the standard of England, and put down revolution in the bud. In this emergency Portsmouth and Norfolk called for help from the Old North State, and her cry was answered. North Carolina troops commanded by Gen'l Howe of Brunswick came to their relief. Howe was honored with command, and after achieving laurels at the Great Bridge and in several skirmishes, he succeeded in driving from the soil of Virginia Lord Dunmore and his ruffian band, who betook themselves to the ships that rode within the bay, and in revenge set fire to and laid the cities in ashes.

Now I tread the deck of the Str. Louisiana. The bell has struck and now she walks the water like a thing of life, with hundreds of passengers who revel in the fresh invigorating breeze. As usual with me in travelling, I was fortunate in forming the acquaintance of several of North Carolina's fair daughters, and as I paced the deck with them and listened to their cheerful conversation and merry laugh, and beheld the pale bright Moon from Ocean rise, and gazed upon the fantastic shapes which the clouds and ocean spray caused the Queen of Night to assume, I could not help saying

If you would view Chesapeake aright,
Behold it in the pale moonlight
When the zephyrs whisper on the breeze,
And the ripple murmurs o'er the seas;
When the clouds are floating in the sky,
And joyful beams fair Julia's eye;
When Carolina's daughters fair
Swell the Old North State o'er the balmy air.

I write poetry as I do prose—*curente calomo* —but as you long since told me poetry was not my forte, I forbear inflicting more of it on you or your readers.

After a refreshing sleep, I stole from my couch at early dawn and beheld in the dim distance the city of Annapolis with her towers and spires rising toward the heavens. As the steamer sped on I wistfully gazed back on the Capital of Maryland which in olden times was distinguished for scholarship and learning, and which had given to the country the talent and wisdom of such men as Pinkney, and which has in part furnished William Wirt with the graceful armor in which he fought life's battle. It was there too, that the U. S. Congress held its session when General Washington resigned his Commission as Commander-in-Chief of the American Army, and by that act endeavored to teach his countrymen that the post of honor is a private station.

But the Steamer speeds on and gives no time for moralizing on the past. New objects greet the eye. We have left the Bay and entered Patapsco river, which the waters of the bay swell into a little sea, that is gracefully bearing on its bosom myriads of sailing and steam craft. Now Baltimore is visible in the far off distance, sitting like a graceful Queen with her feet upon the sea; her seat a thousand hills that rise as they recede until her brow seems hidden by the graceful clouds that float beneath the horizon and bounds the view.

The Steamer still speeds on. We have neared North Point, the spot where the British under Gen'l Ross landed in 1814, and which was so gallantly defended by the Baltimoreans—many of whom fell upon the field to rise no more: but their memories will live forever, and their names are inscribed upon "battle monument" in the heart of that city which they died to save.

On the other hand stands Fort McHenry, from which Gen'l Ross was repulsed, to the surprise of the whole nation. Indissolubly associated with Fort McHenry is the name of Francis S. Key, author of the "Star Spangled Banner," a song that will live forever and thrill the heart wherever sung. It was composed under the following circumstances: Key left the city under a flag of truce a few days before Gen. Ross sailed up, for the purpose of obtaining the release of an American who was on board one of the British ships. On reaching the British ships he went on board, and fearing lest he would disclose their plan for attacking the city, they refused to allow him to return, and there he lay within sight of Fort McHenry, gazing on our National Flag, listening to the cannon's roar that seemed destined to destroy the devoted Fort. Night coming on he could no longer behold his country's flag, and the artillery still belched forth its fiery thunder; his heart died within him as he watched for the dawn of day which he feared would show that the American Flag had been struck and the British hoisted in its stead. Day dawned and the Star Spangled Banner waved in the morning's breeze above the Fort; and there it still waves full high advanced, not a star dimmed or a stripe erased; and despite the revolutionary conduct of Congress I breathed a fervent prayer that it might ever wave

"O'er the land of the free and the home of the brave."

By this time the boat had reached her wharf, and for a brief space I fancied myself at the Tower of Babel. But pressing through the crowd of porters, cabmen, carriers, &c., I soon found myself in pleasant quarters at Barnum's Hotel, where I find myself addressing you.

Baltimore is evidently in a prosperous condition and is rapidly increasing in population and wealth, and if she would import more freely the products and inventions of the old world, she might yet become Southern New York.

I will not attempt to enumerate "the sights I saw," but will content myself by informing you that I ascended the Monument, which is 180 feet in height and stands upon elevated ground —150 feet is the height from which you obtain a view. I shall not attempt to describe my sensations as the Monumental City in all her grandeur seemed to lie at my feet, on those feelings by which the mind was overcharged and felt confused as the eye drank in new objects of beauty and sublimity, as it rested on the bosom of the Bay, and the woodlands that adorned the far off mountains that rose in majesty towards the clouds. Neither can I describe the only perfect rainbow I ever saw. Its colors were clear, bright, beautiful and distinct, and formed a *complete circle* except across a narrow gravel walk. About a third of the circle appeared to be below where I stood, lending its variegated tints alike to the brick walls and green shrubbery below us. My sensations I can never describe, but I shall ever feel that I was favored, and that none who were with me will ever forget the joy they experienced in gazing upon one of the loveliest sights that nature in all her grandeur can produce. B.

Baltimore, Aug. 25, 1856.

CROCKERY, GLASS-WARE AND LOOKING-GLASSES.

I HAVE received my Fall Stock of the above articles. My assortment of goods is better suited to the Country Trade than any I have before offered, both as to quality and price, and will be sold on my usual accommodating terms. W. N. TILLINGHAST.
Sept. 1. 35-1m

BOOTS AND SHOES.

WE are receiving our Fall and Winter supply, consisting of a large assortment of Gents', Ladies', Misses', Boy's, and Children's Boots, Shoes and Gaiters, embracing almost every variety of style and quality. Also, Gents', Ladies', Misses', Boy's and Children's India Rubber Shoes.

Men's and Boy's Coarse Brogans.

Trunks, Calf, Goat, Lining and Binding Skins, Lasts, Shoe Thread, &c. All of which we will sell on very favorable terms. S. T. HAWLEY & SON.
September 1, 1856. 35-6w

MONEY.

WE are prepared to pay CASH, and good prices for any number of young Negroes, from 6 to 25 years old, sound and healthy.
J. & T. WADDILL.
Sept. 1, 1856. 35tf

REMOVAL.

HUGH GRAHAM has removed to the Store formerly occupied by M. W. Jessup, on the west side of Gillespie Street, where he will continue to keep on hand a supply of Groceries and Provisions. He would solicit his customers and friends to give him a call.
Sept. 1, 1856. 35-3t

The Magistrates of Cumberland

County are notified to meet at the Court House in Fayetteville on Tuesday of our next County Court, at 12 o'clock M., for the transaction of public business.
BENJ. ROBINSON, Chairman.
Aug. 27.

AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY.

THE Members of the Cumberland County Agricultural Society are requested to meet in the Town Hall, on Tuesday the 2d day of September next, (County Court week,) at 3½ o'clock P. M., for the purpose of making arrangements for holding the next Annual Fair.

All persons feeling an interest in promoting the objects of the Society, are invited to attend.
By order of the Executive Committee,
JOHN P. McLEAN, Sec'y.
Aug. 28. 2t

Professor Wood's Hair Restorative,

for sale by S. J. HINSDALE.
Aug. 27 34tf

DRUGS, MEDICINES, &c.

FALL STOCK, now receiving, by
S. J. HINSDALE.
Aug. 27. 34tf

100 ounces QUININE, for sale by

S. J. HINSDALE.
Aug. 27. 34tf

Green and Black Teas, best quality,

at S. J. HINSDALE'S.
Aug. 27. 34tf

HEAD QUARTERS,

34th REGIMENT N. C. MILITIA,
SUMMERVILLE, Aug. 15, 1856.

THE Officers and Privates of said Regiment are hereby notified that an election will be held at the residence of James W. McAlister, (the usual place of Regimental parade,) on SATURDAY the 6th day of September next, to fill the office of Major, vacated by resignation of Maj. Shaw.
By order of K. Muchison, Col. Commandant.
34-tE] J. W. McLEOD, Adjutant.

The Old Dominion, or the South-

ampton Massacre, by G. P. R. James, Esq.; The Modern Story Teller, or the best Stories by the best Authors; School Books, &c., just received.
E. J. HALE & SON.
Aug. 28.

K. M. MURCHISON,

Commission and Forwarding Merchant,
WILMINGTON, N. C.
Jan'y 1, 1856. 65-tf

Valuable Property for sale.

WISHING to locate in the ... sale the following valuable ... mises on which I now live, ... in the north east of the town ... never failing spring of good ... rate meadow land. The building ... frame dwelling house including the basement, double porch in front and an oil shed piazza in rear, containing seven large rooms with fire places, store house, smoke house, ice yard and garden all well paled in; the balance under good fence with 50 select young fruit trees. Also other lot containing 1½ acres on Salisbury street, which has on it a large two story framed dwelling house with 7 rooms with fire places, 2 kitchens, smoke house, dairy, stables, &c., all well enclosed. These lots are among the most desirable situations in or near the town, being of a grey soil and clear of mud in winter. The other ½ acre lots fronting each other on Salisbury street, on which my Smith and Carriage Shops stand. The buildings are one large two story wood and brick shop, and one two story brick and wood shop, one 1½ story lumber house, one carriage shed house 90 feet long, and two smith shops with never failing well of good water, with a pump in the yard. One tract of land containing 220 acres on the Greensboro' road, 4 miles from Pittsboro', all wood land, lying very level and clear of rock, well situated for the growth of corn, wheat, tobacco, oats, &c., with never failing spring of good water. One tract of 20 acres 1½ miles from town, all thickly timbered and level.

I have also on hand a large assortment of Ash, Poplar and Hickory lumber, with from 8000 to 10000 feet worth of Carriage Trimmings, 6 sets of Smith Tools, a large lot of Wood Painting and Trimming Tools, a quantity of Paints and Oils, Paint Mills, Sash, Brushes, &c. I will sell at reduced prices. Any person wishing to carry on the Carriage making business will do well to call and examine the property, as a bargain can be had. The terms: One-third Cash, the likely young Negroes, the balance on time to suit the purchaser.

If the above named property is not disposed of by the 25th of November next, it will on that day be laid off and leased out with a large lot of new Buggies, Barouches, Rockaways, Wagons, and 8 Mules and Horses, and a variety of other property not here mentioned.
W. D. KIRKSEY.
Pittsboro', N. C., Aug. 25th, 1856. 35-3w

Valuable Plantation for Sale.

THE undersigned, executor of the last will and testament of Green Womack, deceased, will on the 20th day of October next, in the town of Pittsboro', sell the large and valuable Plantation of the late Green Womack, lying on Cape Fear river, two miles from Haywood, adjoining the lands of Robert Farrer, A. McCoy and others.

On this tract there are about three hundred acres of first rate low grounds, cleared and under good fence, and some yet to clear, also a good proportion of upland, suitable to the production of Corn, Wheat and Cotton. The low grounds are not surpassed in the production of Corn by any land in the State. There is on the place a two story Barn 70 feet in length, with fixtures for running a cotton gin and threshing machine, besides smaller barns and other necessary out-houses, cotton screw, &c. The place is well watered, is as healthy as any on the river, and having the convenience of steam boats running by the place to Fayetteville and Wilmington.

In connection with this tract, will be sold 365 acres of Pine Land, well timbered, about one mile from the Plantation.

A credit of one and two years will be given. Bond with undoubted security will be required for the payment of the purchase money.
J. A. WOMACK, Ex'r.
Pittsboro', Aug. 26, 1856. 35-3w

DRY GOODS AT WHOLESALE.

STARR & WILLIAMS are now receiving a very large STOCK, embracing every thing in the Dry Goods line with

Hats, Caps, Boots, Shoes, Silk and Straw Bonnets, Umbrellas, and Ready-Made Clothing, &c.

Which they will sell CHEAP for Cash or approved Notes, at WHOLESALE only. We invite Merchants visiting this market to examine our stock.
J. E. STARR. J. M. WILLIAMS
August 27, 1856. 34tf

O. HOUSTON

WOULD inform his friends and former customers that he may be found 2 doors below the Cape Fear Bank, and 3 doors above his old stand south of Person Street, where he intends to keep on hand,

Harness, Saddles, Bridles, Whips, Collars

and every thing belonging to his trade. He respectfully invites his friends from the country to call and examine his stock before purchasing.

He will attend to Repairing of Harness and Saddles punctually, and his charges shall be moderate. He would request all indebted to the firm of HOUSTON & OVERBY to settle with W. Overby or himself, as they are compelled to settle the firm's debts.
August 27, 1856. 34tf

PETER P. JOHNSON

IS now receiving his FALL STOCK OF GOODS His stock is large—the largest he ever offered for sale,—consisting of

DRY GOODS, Bagging, Rope, Leather, Shoes, Hats, Nails, Fish, Sugar, Coffee, &c.,

which he will sell low at wholesale or retail. Purchasers are respectfully requested to call and examine for themselves.
Aug. 25, 1856. 34-3t

A CARD.

THE subscriber begs leave to inform his friends and acquaintances, that he has entered into business for himself, and taken the store one door below Mr. Draughon, on Gillispie Street, near the Market, where he intends to keep on hand a general assortment of

Dry Goods, Boots and Shoes, Trunks, Hats, Hardware, Cutlery, and Fancy Goods.

L. BRANDT
Fayetteville, Aug. 27. 34-2m

A CARD TO OUR PATRONS.

OUR arrangements for Fall and Winter will enable us to offer *extraordinary inducements* to the purchasers of **SUPERIOR CLOTHING** and **DRESS ARTICLES.** Mr. Baldwin is now in New York selecting from the newest importations for the trade, and will give his attention for some weeks to getting up such a stock of Clothing as can only be found at the CITY CLOTHING STORE.

Our CUTTER being in New York, will give us advantages over any previous Season in the way of selecting the choicest Materials, Cloths, Cassimeres and Vestings, for the CUSTOM DEPARTMENT.

The Stock of UMBRELLAS will be one of the largest ever opened in Wilmington, and are bought exclusively for Cash, COUNTRY MERCHANTS will find it at least 10 per cent to their advantage to buy of us.

An examination will be all that is necessary to satisfy judges of staples and workmanship.
SCOTT & BALDWIN.
Proprietors of the City Clothing Store, 38 Market St.
Wilmington, Aug. 21, 1856. 34-4w

ROBERT D. GREEN,

(LATE GREEN & WEAR,)
WATCH-MAKERS, JEWELLERS, &c.,
FAYETTEVILLE, N. C.

R. D. G. begs to return his sincere thanks to the public for the kind patronage so liberally bestowed upon the late Firm, and informs them he has bought the interest of J. S. Wear, and will continue the business in all its branches at the old stand, under his entire superintendence.

N. B. All Watches left with him for repair will be taken apart in the presence of the owners, and the necessary repairs pointed out to them and a written contract given for the same, which work will be warranted for two years.

On hand and for sale now, the most varied and choice selection of CLOCKS and other time pieces that has ever been offered to the public in North Carolina, which he will sell at New York prices, and also WARRANT for two years.

All debts due to and by the late firm will be paid and received by R. D. GREEN.
August 25, 1856. 34-tf

Harpers' Magazine for September,

just received. E. J. HALE & SON.
Aug. 22.

OBSERVER.

FAYETTEVILLE.

MONDAY EVENING, SEPTEMBER 1, 1856.

FRESHET.—The rain of yesterday and violent storm of last night has produced one of the severest freshets we have had for many years. The water courses are all overflowed, and we learn that the Cape Fear River rose fifteen feet in about four hours this morning. We fear great destruction to the crops, &c.

NEW COTTON.—The first bale of new Cotton was received in this market on Friday last, the 29th, from the plantation of Col. Wm. McKay of Robeson county. T. S. Lutterloh, Esq., was the purchaser, at 12¼ cts.

FLOUR.—A lot of 20 bbls. was brought to this place on Friday last, by Mr. S. H. Christian, from his mills in Stanly and Montgomery counties, all of which passed inspection as "Family." We learn that our Inspector pronounced it equal to the best Northern Flour.

THE PRESIDENTIAL ELECTION.—We read a great deal in Democratic papers about the necessity of Mr. Fillmore's withdrawal from the canvass in order to defeat Fremont. There is a great deal in the American papers as to the necessity of Mr. Buchanan's withdrawal to effect the same object.

There could be no greater blunder, so far as the South is concerned, than the withdrawal of either. "Divide and conquer" is, or should be, the motto of the South, the weaker party. Make up a contest between Buchanan and Fremont, or Fillmore and Fremont, and Fremont would, without doubt, be the next President. The elections in the Northern States have very clearly demonstrated that a union of all other parties against the Democrats, or against the Americans, cannot be defeated in any one of them. The withdrawal of Mr. Buchanan would at once create that union between the Democrats and the Free-soilers, as the withdrawal of Mr. Fillmore would inevitably result in a union between the Americans and the Free-soilers. A union of either party with the Free-soilers would ensure to Fremont, beyond all question, the vote of every State North of Mason's and Dixon's, and therefore, *his election*.

It is no unfortunate argument, therefore, for their cause, as the Editor of the Wilmington Journal seems to suppose, that the friends of Fillmore have urged in his favor at the South. He ought to be supported, earnestly supported at the South, not merely because he has made a good President, and would again do so opportunity offering, but as a means of self-preservation. If he is dropped here he must of necessity be dropped at the North; and if thrown aside at the North Fremont's success is as certain as anything to be decided by the fickle voices of the multitude can be. The fact that his friends at the North would at once unite upon Fremont in preference to Buchanan is no sound evidence of want of national spirit. The friends of Buchanan, in the same situation, would unite for Fremont against Fillmore. *Because* the contest would then be sectional—there would be but one candidate at the South, and men at the North, as men at the South, would *go with their section*. But there is a stronger reason still. There is a bitterness of feeling between the Democrats and the Americans far surpassing that entertained by either towards the Black Republicans. This was manifested in the Speaker's election, as it had been before and has been since in a thousand other ways. There can be no union between them. The party then, which has no candidate at the North, of course goes for Fremont; not because it cares any more for Fremont than Fremont does for the Blacks who are *not* Republicans, but simply because the defeat of the Locofocos, or of the Know Nothings, as the case may be, is thereby assured. This feeling *may* not have existed to so controlling an extent at the commencement of the canvass, (though we think it did) and what might have been safety then would be certain ruin now.

Who doubts this? If any one, let him go out among his own neighbors here at the South, read his own Southern newspapers, and hear the harangues of Southern orators. Where is the Democratic newspaper or Speaker who does not impress upon the public that Mr. Fillmore is as bad or worse than Fremont? Where the American journal or orator who does not, with equal vehemence, proclaim the fact that Buchanan is as bad, yea infinitely worse, than Fremont? How many Democrats are there among your neighbors who would vote for Fillmore to defeat Fremont? How many Americans would do the same for Buchanan? Go out among your neighbors belonging to either of these parties, and inquire how they would vote if it were manifest that a change from their own candidate to that of the other party would secure the defeat of abolitionism. You will find the number wondrous small. The answer will be, almost invariably: What have we to gain by the sacrifice? If a Democrat, "Fillmore is as bad an abolitionist as Fremont." If an American, "Buchanan is as bad as Fremont." A large majority of either party, *if they believe what they assert as to Buchanan and Fillmore*, would be quite as well satisfied, if indeed they did not *prefer* the election of Fremont to the triumph of their opponents. We have not a doubt of this.

If this be so,—and any man can easily verify its accuracy in his own neighborhood—if this be so *here*, when all that we hold dear is at stake, how *can* we expect any thing better from the North? Is there a sane man who doubts that either of these parties at the North would prefer Fremont to its opponent? We should think not. *This* is what is meant by the extracts we see in Southern papers from the abolition journals, occasionally that "Fillmore is the only obstacle to Fremont's success," then again that Buchanan is only in the way. They wish to effect a withdrawal that *they* may gain the aid of the party thrown out.

It is plain therefore, that neither should be withdrawn: and it is equally plain, that to prevent that withdrawal, neither candidate should be dropped at the South, both should be earnestly supported.

What will be the effect?

Mr. Fillmore *may* be elected, or Mr. Buchanan *may* be elected by the people. But it is more likely to throw the election into the House. What then? Does the South stand any chance of losing then? Let us see. The 12th Article, amendments to the Constitution, which not being generally understood we publish in full, provides for this case, as follows:

"ARTICLE XII.

"The Electors shall meet in their respective States, and vote by ballot for President and Vice President, one of whom, at least, shall not be an inhabitant of the same State with themselves; they shall name in their ballots the person voted for as President, and in distinct ballots the person voted for as Vice President, and they shall make distinct lists of all persons voted for as President, and of all persons voted for as Vice President, and of the number of votes for each, which lists they shall sign and certify, and transmit sealed to the seat of the government of the United States, directed to the President of the Senate;—The President of the Senate shall, in presence of the Senate and House of Representatives, open all the certificates and the votes shall then be counted;—The person having the greatest number of votes for President, shall be the President, if such number be a majority of the whole number of Electors appointed; and if no person have such majority, then from the persons having the highest numbers not exceeding three on the list of those voted for as President, the House of Representatives shall choose immediately, by ballot, the President. But in choosing the President, the votes shall be taken by States, the representation from each State having one vote; a quorum for this purpose shall consist of a member or members from two-thirds of the States, and a majority of all the States shall be necessary to a choice. And if the House of Representatives shall not choose a President whenever the right of choice shall devolve upon them, before the fourth day of March next following, then the Vice President shall act as President, as in the case of the death or other constitutional disability of the President. The person having the greatest number of votes as Vice President, shall be the Vice President, if such number be a majority of the whole number of Electors appointed, and if no person have a majority, then from the two highest numbers on the list, the Senate shall choose the Vice President; a quorum for the purpose shall consist of two-thirds of the whole number of Senators, and a majority of the whole number shall be necessary to a choice. But no person constitutionally ineligible to the office of President shall be eligible to that of Vice President of the United States."

The present House, which is to make the choice if the people fail to do so, is thus divided: Ten States are Democratic; three States are American; thirteen are Republican; and five are equally divided.

A union of the Democrats, the Southern Americans, and the *Southern* States equally divided between them, would secure the choice of one of the National candidates. It is true that party feeling will, very probably, prevent this union. A union of the Northern States in favor of Fremont is much more likely. But here too, we have our defence. *Two-thirds* of the States must be present to make an election. It is very easy for the whole Southern delegation, or a sufficient portion, to absent themselves, as they ought to do, as they *must* do, to prevent the election of a Black Republican.

On the 4th of March the Vice President previously chosen from the two highest candidates, by a Senate, in which there is a national majority of 4 to 1, becomes President for the next 4 years.

We think it the interest of the South, therefore, that both the National candidates now in the field should be kept there. We and our Whig friends have nothing to do with the triumphs of either party, and care not a straw to whose lot may fall the spoils. We want, we expect, none of them. We wish to secure the control of the government to national men. We greatly prefer Mr. Fillmore, as the best of the candidates. By keeping him in the field we *may* secure his election, either by the people or the House. But whatever *his* success, give us any of the candidates before Fremont—Fillmore, Breckenridge, Buchanan, Donelson—and if the canvass is conducted as we hope it will be, if we lose Mr. Fillmore, we shall have from the Senate a President of Southern birth, of true national feeling. *His* triumph would be the partial defeat of his party, and therefore both parties can look forward to it without angry feeling.

Since the above was in type, the Journal of Commerce, at hand yesterday, furnishes us with a forcible illustration of the effect of the course which we have advised. It publishes an article from the Cincinnati Enquirer, the leading Democratic paper in the North-west, expressing the opinion that Iowa, which has just voted the whole free-soil ticket by a large majority, will in November vote for Buchanan. Why? Because it is alleged illegal votes were cast at the recent election which will not be polled in November, and because *a Fillmore electoral ticket has been nominated which will receive at least* 8000 *votes;* thus giving Mr. Buchanan a plurality, and of course, the State.

As it is in Iowa so will it be elsewhere. Iowa will go for Buchanan. New York, where the leading opposition to Fremont is undoubtedly the American ticket, will go for Fillmore. Both of these States would be secured to Fremont by the withdrawal of Mr. Fillmore.

FINE FRUIT.—We received, per steamer Brothers from Haywood to day, a barrel of very large and delicious Apples, from the Egypt Orchard in Chatham county. Our friend, W. McClane, Esq., to whom we are indebted for the present, will please accept our thanks.

Our merchants are receiving their usual Fall supplies of Goods. See advertisements.

We are indebted to the Publishers for the September No. of "Putnam's Monthly."

The Rice Crop.—We understand that the Rice crops are quite flourishing, the indications being that full an average yield will be obtained this season. The work of harvesting has, in part, already commenced.—*Wil. Herald.*

LETTERS FROM THE SENIOR EDITOR.

SARATOGA, Aug. 25, 1856.

I have spent two Sundays here, and have heard two Bishops preach. First, the Lord Bishop of Toronto, Canada, (all English Bishops are Lords,) and yesterday Bishop Scott, Missionary Bishop in Oregon. Bishop Strachan, of Toronto, a Scotchman by birth, is an active old gentleman in the 80th year of his age, with a feeble voice, and is not a talented or eloquent preacher. When he came to Canada as a Missionary, many years ago, there were in the whole of the provinces of Upper and Lower Canada, only four Ministers of the Episcopal Church. He has lived to see there three Dioceses, of which his own alone contains 120 Ministers. This is a remarkable spread of religion, to occur during one man's active ministry. Bishop Scott can scarcely hope to see such an increase in his field of labor, where he has now six Ministers only. He is a native of Iredell county, North Carolina, but resided in Georgia for a number of years before, in 1853, he was elected Missionary Bishop of that far off wilderness region, to reach which by land requires from 75 to 120 days. The usual route, however, is through San Francisco, by which the time is reduced to 25 or 30 days. I have rarely heard so effective a Preacher. Modest, unpretending, and plain in his deportment and appearance, (as becomes a North Carolinian,) in the pulpit he has the eloquence of deep earnestness, united with great strength and elegance of style. It was a most effective sermon, which must have made a lasting impression upon a very crowded congregation.

I don't think I would have written this—for I am not often inclined to drag the clergy into the political arena, from which they ought so carefully to keep themselves—but that my patriotism as a North Carolinian was touched by the knowledge that the preacher is a native of our good old State; and I hope ever to feel delighted at the emanation from her of any thing good or great.

It is worthy of remark, that in the Church, as well as in the political field, North Carolina is highly distinguished. Out of about thirty living Bishops in the United States, five are natives of our State, viz: Bishops Polk, Cicero Hawks, Green, Davis, and Scott. Another, Bishop Freeman, may almost be classed with them, as, though not born in North Carolina, he had resided there nearly all his life before his election as Bishop. And besides these six, Dr. Francis L. Hawks has twice declined the offer of a Bishoprick. I remember, some years ago, when about one-fifth of the Senate of the United States consisted of native North Carolinians, who, remembering that "a prophet is not without honor, save in his own country, and in his own house," went to other countries, and strange houses, and there received that honor which their own people failed to award to them. True, it may be questioned whether any of them are happier than when they lived in comparative obscurity in their native State; but that consideration does not relieve our people from the just reproach of undervaluing their own jewels,—the men of integrity and talents who only need to go abroad to be appreciated.

Every thing is in suspense about the action of Congress on the Army bill, and of course there is great anxiety. Well might Gen. Cass say that "this is the most solemn crisis that ever occurred in the history of the country." It certainly seems as if the sectional party of the North were bent on forcing their odious proviso on the country, even at the expense of disbanding the army, revolution, or any thing else. I am glad to see that the Senate stands its ground manfully. We have often had to look to that branch of the government for protection from disorganizing legislative or executive action. And every such occasion is one in which to admire the wisdom of those who made the Senate a permanent body, exempt from influence of the sudden and violent changes which convulse the popular mind, and overthrow the barriers of conservatism.

A warm democrat, a Southern man who has long resided in New York city, told me this morning that he thinks Fillmore will carry this State.

I conversed to-day with a gentleman from Graniteville, S. C., Wm. Gregg, Esq., who has made this season six thousand dollars by the sale of peaches in New York! They were gathered at his place at Graniteville, 125 miles in the interior from Charleston, on Fridays, sent down that night by rail road to Charleston, put on the steamer on Saturday, and in the New York market on the following Tuesday. Being of choice kinds, and the earliest peaches in market, they sold as high as $10 per box, containing about five pecks. This is one item of the benefits resulting from rail roads and steam boats, those annihilators of time and space, which have thus brought Mr. Gregg in reach of the greatest market in the country, though it is 8 or 900 hundred miles distant from him. The people of the interior of North Carolina have only to make the railroads to realize similar advantages in regard to all their surplus productions.

Mr. Gregg's enterprise is not limited to the successful cultivation of large quantities of the finest fruit. I read with great pleasure, some ten years ago, his able articles in the Charleston Courier on manufactures in the South, which led to the establishment of the largest cotton factory in the Southern States, with a capital of $365,000, at Graniteville. I am glad to learn from him, that the factory is eminently successful, paying the stockholders large dividends. One of the most important elements of that success is, that though there are about four millions of yards of domestics turned out annually, *it is all sold in Charleston*, thus saving the heavy expense of from 9 to 10 per cent. which the North Carolina manufacturers, and particularly those in Fayetteville, have to pay to the Northern ship owner and the Northern commission merchant—North Carolina merchants preferring to purchase similar goods (and sometimes the same goods) in New York. He says too, that in Charleston they get a higher price than the goods will command in New York; whilst I know that any of the North Carolina manufacturers will be glad to sell at home at the same price as they get in New York. Is any of this patriotism in South Carolina, and want of it in North Carolina?

SARATOGA, Aug. 27.

My piscatory adventure yesterday reminds me of the fashionable song,—

"I would I were a boy again."—

that there might be no lowering of the dignity of gray hairs by the indulgence of a boyish sport with rod and line, which Franklin, (I believe it was,) that hard, practical man, was wont to describe as "a worm at one end and a fool at the other." I had, however, the example of one, even older than myself. My excellent friend RICHARD YEADON, Esq. of the Charleston Courier, who is *four days* my senior, joined in it with all the enthusiasm of his nature. And we have at least the satisfaction of knowing, that if we did become boys for the hour, we excelled all other boys and men whom even tradition tells of, in the success of our sport in the beautiful Lake Saratoga. A delightful ride of 4 miles, on a brilliant day, with a party of six, of whom Mr. Yeadon was the life and soul, overflowing with wit and poetry and good sense, brought us to the Lake, where, hiring a boat and fishing tackle, four of us, including a young lady and an *actual boy*, rowed out into the Lake, and in an hour and a half caught 127 fine Sun Fish, as they are called here, but Perch, as we call them at home. We "astonished the natives," on our return to the village, for any thing else than "fisherman's luck," is rare enough among the numberless sportsmen at the Lake. I have some thoughts of challenging my friend Gen. W., when I get home, for a day's sport, as he has so much celebrity for catching fish where nobody else can.

At night, our hosts of Union Hall prepared the fish and other good things, for a supper for some dozen or two of us, at which none of the good things were so good as the good things said.

The weather is beautifully clear, and only a little too cool to be perfectly delightful after three weeks during which it rained more or less (generally more) every day. Fires are very comfortable, and they are kept up in the public parlors, and in the few rooms which are supplied with a fire-place, probably not exceeding twenty rooms out of four hundred. The cold has driven hundreds away, but the season is so little advanced that nearly as many hundreds have come. This going off is the sad phase of this epitome of life. Within the last three days nearly all the acquaintances and friends whom we had here have gone homewards, or to seek other founts of health or pleasure;—and our turn will come ten days hence. Perhaps it is less sad to follow our friends than to lead them. Last night, however, brought about a dozen more friends, some of them from our own State.

I heard a curious estimate made a few days ago,—that the rains of the last three weeks have been a loss to the hackmen of $100,000. Of course an equal amount has been saved by the visiters, who were prevented from riding.

I learn that Mr. Seymour Ainsworth, late joint proprietor of Union Hall, has almost completed his engagements for building an immense hotel, on an elevated spot connected with the beautiful Congress Spring grounds. It will command a great patronage, at the expense of the others I would say, but for the immense increase, annually, of the crowds who flock here. Doubtless they will all be filled.

I see and hear nothing of special interest in politics, since I last wrote on that subject. A Northern gentleman, of very conservative character heretofore, said last night, that his object in supporting Fremont is to save the Union! Strange means to accomplish such an end! But it must be that many good men like him are deluded with such a fancy, or they would not go for a man so utterly insignificant as a statesman, so utterly without claim to the office.

The N. Y. Express publishes the following Circular, which has been laid on the desks of the Clerks in the Custom House there, of whom there are several hundred:—

Democratic Republican General Committee of the City of Brooklyn.

SIR:—Your assessment by the above Committee for the office of Clerk, is Forty Dollars.

N. B.—You will at once perceive the necessity of settling the same immediately, in order to defray the expenses of Printing &c., preparatory to the coming election.

DAVID C. AITKIN, Chm'n.
WM. M. IRONSIDES, Sec.
WM. H. PECK, Chm'n Finance Com.
JAMES SHARKEY, Sec. of Finance Com.
C. C. CONTRELL, Collector.

I have had occasion, heretofore to remark upon this system of levying contributions from the office holders to form a corruption fund for carrying elections for the democracy. It is perhaps a threadbare subject, but I can never hear of its repetition without feelings of indignation and disgust. What makes the matter worse is that the Clerks take an oath of office which is violated by such a contribution. Yet they pay it without hesitation, preferring to commit perjury rather than lose office.

I am sorry to hear of yellow fever in Brooklyn. A gentleman of that city, now here, has learned that three cases, originating elsewhere, exist in a house next door to him, in the most healthy part of the city. A part of his family being at home, he is of course exceedingly anxious, and will proceed at once to remove them, the other houses in the neighborhood being already vacated. The Board of Health has said nothing about these cases. It is believed that the cool weather has saved New York so far from the pestilence; and fears are entertained that it will break out if the weather should become warm, as it doubtless soon will.

THE KANSAS NEWS.—We find it almost impossible to keep pace with the various Telegraphic reports from Kansas uncertain, and contradictory as they are. One accounts represents 2500 Missourians as being organized and marching to invade the Territory—another says twenty-five *thousand*,—while Quaker City is said to have been "sacked by a party of Georgians," &c. &c.

HISTORICAL INCIDENTS—FAYETTEVILLE.—In noticing the Revolutionary honors which our correspondent B assigns to our sister town of Halifax, we have been reminded that Fayetteville is not barren of such incidents.

The Convention for adopting the Constitution of U. S. met in Hillsboro', N. C., on the 21st of July, 1788, and continued its session until some time in August. The Convention evinced great talent, and a strong love of liberty and independence, but failed to adopt the Constitution. At that time eleven of the thirteen States had approved and adopted the Constitution, North Carolina and Rhode Island alone refusing to come into the Union.

The General Assembly met in Fayetteville on the 3d day of Nov'r, 1788, and again on the 2d day of Nov'r, 1789, and on the 21st Nov'r, 1789 ratified and adopted the Constitution of the U. S. An instrument under which this country has prospered and flourished beyond what its most sanguine friends anticipated.

It was during this year, when the Legislature sat in Fayetteville, that Trustees were appointed for the purpose of erecting a University of Learning within the State.

At the same session, the Legislature made that munificent grant of public land "as a common fund for the use and benefit of the U. S., *North Carolina inclusive*," for the purpose of enabling the U. S. to pay off the debt incurred in the struggle for Independence. How shamefully the State has been kept out of her just share of the public land by Democratic management is part of the history of the country, and they only repented and adopted the Whig creed on that subject when there was none of the land ceded by North Carolina held by the Government, out of which the State could obtain a slice to enable her to carry out her schemes of Internal Improvement.

In the deed of cession there is another clause that exemplifies the extreme caution with which the State parted with her land, and the sovereign rights she possessed on the subject of slavery, viz: "Provided always, That no regulations made or to be made by Congress (in the territory ceded) shall tend to emancipate Slaves." From the proviso it is clear that the U. S had no aversion to taking from North Carolina her public lands, coupled with slavery and a restriction which forever debarred her from emancipating slaves within the territory granted.

But we have wandered from the subject, which was to assign to Fayetteville her true share of the honor and glory that now cluster around the acts and deeds of the patriotic men of the last century.

CONGRESS.

In the SENATE, on Wednesday, Mr. Cass presented letters from Gen. Smith, (obtained at the War Department,) stating that the U. S. troops in Kansas had done nothing to interfere with the citizens, except to guard such prisoners as were charged with treason, and that the reports going the rounds of the papers are gross fabrications.

Mr. Weller's bill was taken up and considered, and after debate, laid on the table, 28 to 11.

The Senate *insisted* on its disagreement to the Army bill, on motion of Mr. Hunter, and appointed a Committee of Conference. After which it adjourned.

On Thursday, Mr. Crittenden introduced a bill to alter and amend the Nebraska-Kansas act. It proposes to transfer the whole legislative power to the Governor and Judges—the laws to be transmitted to the President to be laid before Congress. It was debated at length, but without action the Senate adjourned.

On Friday, nothing of much importance,—the Senate adhering to its disagreement upon the Army bill.

In the HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES, on Wednesday, a resolution to print 10,000 copies of the reports of the Committees in regard to the difficulty between Messrs. McMullen and Granger, was laid on the table.

A resolution to adjourn Congress on Thursday at 3 P. M., was adopted by a vote of 110 to 76.

Mr. Wheeler offered a resolution instructing the Committee on Ways and Means to report the Army Bill he proposed, it being essentially the same as the former one, with the omission of the Kansas Proviso. He then moved the previous question. Ayes 94—noes 93. The Speaker voted "no," making the question a tie, and it was lost.

A message was received from the Senate, further insisting on its disagreement to the Army Bill, and asking that a Committee of Conference be appointed. On motion of Mr. Campbell, the House further insisted, and appointed a Committee of Conference. Then adjourned until 10 o'clock to-morrow.

On Thursday, the Senate resolution for the purchase and return to the British government of the Arctic discovery ship Resolute, was passed.

Mr. Campbell, from the Committee of Conference on the Army Bill, reported that they were unable to agree. He proposed to give up a portion of the amendment, retaining only that portion which provides that none of the money is to be used to enforce acts of the Kansas Legislature; but the Senate Committee could not agree.

Mr. Stephens moved that the House recede, which was negatived by a vote of 97 against 100.

Mr. Campbell moved that the House adhere to the Kansas proviso. Carried by 101 against 97.

A motion to reconsider was tabled by 4 majority.

The Senate bill to supply omissions in the enrollment of the Civil Bill was passed. The House then adjourned.

On Friday, no business of importance.

Gunny Bagging, Rope, Hoop Iron, and twine, just received and for sale by
S. M. THOMAS,
Southwest Corner Market Square.
Aug. 30, 1856. 1t

SINGING BOOKS.

THE CARMINA SACRA; Aikin's Christian Minstrel; Selah. A further supply just rec'd.
E. J. HALE & SON.
Aug. 30.

DIED,

In this county, at Kyle's Landing, on the 25th inst., ADDISON BATES, son of R. F. and Grisella S. Murphy, aged 5 years and ten months.

Near Carthage, on the 25th ult., GEORGE W., youngest son of Anderson and Ann M. Jones, aged 6 months and 25 days.

COMMERCIAL RECORD.

ARRIVALS.

Lutterloh & Co's Line. August 30, Str Fanny, with passengers, and goods for P Taylor, P P Johnson, A J O'Hanlon, W N Tillinghast, Dr B Robinson, S W Tillinghast, R Jones, J O Boon & Co, E L Winslow, F Fries, H & E J Lilly, H Gilmore, R Little, E J Hale & Son, Moore & Bro, P Crow, N Gibson.

Aug. 29, Str Southerner, with goods for D & W McLaurin, L Brandt, A J O'Hanlon, Holland & Roberts, M C Lamont, A McDougald.

PORT OF WILMINGTON.

ARRIVALS.

Aug 27—Brig Olive from New York; Schrs. Iowa and Midyett from Hyde county, Lavinia from Washington, N. C. 28—Schrs. W C Mershon from New York, S H Pool from Charleston.

FAYETTEVILLE MARKET.—September 1.

BACON—	15	a	MOLASSES—		
BEESWAX—	24	a	Cuba	45	a 46
CANDLES—T. P.	18	a 20	New Orleans	48	a 50
Adamantine	30	a 35	NAILS—	5½	a 5½
Sperm	50	a	OILS—Linseed	$1 a	1 10
COFFEE—Rio	13	a 14	Tanners'	75 a	1 00
Laguira	14	a 15	SALT—		
St. Domingo	00	a 00	Liv'p. sack	1 50 a	1 60
COTTON—			Alum, bu	0 00 a	0 00
Fair to Good	12	a	SEED—		
Ordinary to mid.	9¾	a 10	Flaxseed	1 25 a	
COTTON BAGGING—			Clover, prlb.	12½ a	15
Gunny	20	a 22	SHOT—		
Dundee	20	a 22	Com. pr bag	2 25 a	0 00
Burlaps	00	a 00	Buck	2 25 a	0 00
COTTON YARNS—			SPIRITS—		
No. 5 to 10	17	a 18	Peach Brandy	80 a	00
DOMESTIC GOODS—			Apple "	60 a	00
Bro. Sheetings	7½	a 8	N. C. Whiskey	50 a	55
Osnaburgs	9½	a 10	Northern "	37 a	40
FEATHERS—	35	a 40	N. E. Rum	60 a	65
FLOUR—			Jamaica "	2 00 a	2 50
Family	7 00	a 0 00	Fr. Brandy	4 00 a	6 00
Superfine	6 50	a 0 00	American Gin	75 a	80
Fine	6 00	a 0 00	Holland "	1 50 a	2 00
Scratched	5 50	a 0 00	SUGAR—		
GRAIN—			Loaf	13	a
Corn	80	a 85	Crushed	13	a 13½
Wheat	1 10	a 1 20	St. Croix	12	a 12½
Oats	40	a 00	Porto Rico	10½	a 11
Peas	65	a 70	New Orleans	10	a 11
Rye	80	a 90	TALLOW—	12	a 12
HIDES—Dry	10	a 00	TOBACCO—		
Green	4	a 5	Leaf	00	a 00
IRON—			Manufactured	8	a 15
Swedes, co. bar		a 6	WHITE LEAD—	$24	a $24
Ditto, wide		a 7	WINDOW GLASS—		
English	0	a 5	8 x 10	$24	a $24
LARD—	13	a 15	10 x 12	$24	a 00
LEAD—	8½	a 00	WOOL—	17	a 18

REVIEW OF THE MARKET

Bacon—Steady for N. Carolina.
Flour—A slight reduction.
Corn—Firm from wagon.
Lard—Scarce and wanted.
Spirits Turpentine 33 to 34.

Corrected by JAMES G. COOK.

WILMINGTON MARKET.

Turpentine—virgin $3; yellow dip 2 80, hard 1 40; spirits 38. Tar 1 50. N. C. Red Wheat 1 37½, white 1 47½. Liv. Salt 1 10.

FALL TRADE, 1856.

B. F. PEARCE

IS NOW OPENING, a large and desirable Stock of

Fall and Winter Goods,

consisting in part of
Black and Colored Silks,
English and French Merinos,
Plain and Fig'd DeLanes, some beautiful patterns,
Black and Fancy Alpacas,
Edgings and Insertings,
Collars and Undersleeves,
Cactus and Whalebone Skirts,
Jaconet, Nainsook, Swiss and Plaid Muslins,
French, English and American Prints,
Cloths and Cassimeres,
Satinetts, Jeans and Tweeds.
Plaids, Linseys and Kerseys,
Carolina and Marlboro' Stripes,
Bleached and Brown Shirtings and Sheetings,
White and Colored Flannels,
Drillings and Tickings,
Irish Linens, good assortment,
Linen Table Cloths, Towelings and Napkins,
Shawls, Cloaks and Mantillas,
Extra quality of Bed Blankets,
Ribbons, Belts, Gloves, Hosiery, &c.

ALSO,

Hats, Caps, Bonnets, Boots, Shoes and Umbrellas: a general assortment of

READY-MADE CLOTHING,

and every variety in the YANKEE NOTION LINE, which will be sold at a small advance for CASH, or on time to punctual customers, either at WHOLESALE or RETAIL. All are respectfully invited to give me a call before purchasing elsewhere.

B. F. PEARCE.
Hay St., Fayetteville, Sept. 1, 1856. 35-tf

FAYETTEVILLE
Female High School.

FACULTY:
Rev'd WM. E. PELL, Principal,
JAS. H. COLTON, Prof. of Languages and Mathematics,
FRAZ. J. HARR, Prof. of French and Music,
Mrs. V. C. PELL, Assistant in Music,
Miss LIZZIE HATCHELL, Drawing and Music,
Miss EMILIE GUTHRIE, Assistant in Lit. Department,
Mrs. M. E. HORNE, Preparatory Department.

THE THIRD Session of this Institution will commence on MONDAY the 13th of OCTOBER next. The Scholastic year embraces 40 weeks, divided into Sessions of 20 weeks each. No vacation until the close of the Scholastic year. The course of study is extensive and our arrangements are complete. Parents and Guardians are assured that no pains will be spared to give satisfaction. ☞ We beg that all the Students be present at the opening of the Session.

TERMS:

Board per Session,	$60 00
Washing, Lights, Fuel, Rooms, &c.,	10 00
Tuition, in Primary Department, per Session,	10 00
" Academical Department, (first class,)	12 50
" " " (second class,)	15 00
" Collegiate " English branches,	15 00
" " " Latin or French, each	10 00
" Academical " " " "	5 00
" Music on Piano or Guitar, each	20 00
" Use of Piano,	3 00
" Wax work and Embroidery, each	5 00
" Drawing,	5 00
" Studies in Heads, Crayon and Pastille,	10 00
" Oil Painting,	20 00
Incidental expenses, fuel, &c., for Day Scholars,	1 00
Graduating fee,	5 00

Board and Tuition to be paid one-half in advance and the other half at the close of the Session.

No deduction made for absence except when the pupil is confined by sickness two weeks in succession.

For further particulars address
WM. E. PELL, Principal.
Fayetteville, Sept. 1, 1856. 35-4t

N. B.—The Executive Committee of the above School wish to procure the services of a competent Housekeeper. Application may be made to Rev. Wm. E. Pell or to either member of the Committee.

Town papers 4 weeks.

FOR RENT.

THE Store on Green Street, formerly occupied by Brothers' Steam Boat Company. Apply to
WRIGHT HUSKE.
Sept. 1, 1856. 35-4t

Fayetteville & Albemarle Plank Road, Dividend No. 2.

A DIVIDEND of $3 per share on the State Stock, and $1 per Share on the individual Stock of this Company has been declared, payable October 1st, 1856.
JNO. M. ROSE, Sec'y.
Sept. 1, 1856. 35

T. C. & B. G. WORTH,
Commission & Forwarding Merchants,
BROWN'S BUILDING, WATER STREET,
Wilmington, N. C.
Usual advances made on consignments.
Jan'y 17, 1855. 63-tf

JOSEPH BAKER, Jr.,
ATTORNEY AT LAW,
HAS taken an office next door to Wm. B. Wright's Law office on Green Street. He will attend and practice in the County and Superior Courts of Cumberland, Bladen, Robeson and Sampson.
March 23, 1853. 79-tf

BENJAMIN R. HUSKE,
ATTORNEY AT LAW,
FAYETTEVILLE, N. C.
MAY be found at the Office formerly occupied by Walter A. Huske, Esq., on Bow Street.
Will attend the Counties of Moore, Cumberland and Robeson. And obtain Bounty Land and Pensions under the various acts.
March 15, 1855. 84tf

ANDREW J. STEDMAN,
ATTORNEY AT LAW.
HAVING removed to Pittsborough, N. C., will attend regularly, the Courts of Chatham, Moore, and Harnett Counties.
April 10, 1855. 91-tf

W. A. HUSKE,
ATTORNEY AT LAW,
AND
CLERK AND MASTER IN EQUITY.
FAYETTEVILLE, N. C.,
May be found at the Equity Office, in the Court House
Sept. 22, 1855. 88-tf

J. A. SPEARS,
ATTORNEY AT LAW,
ATTENDS the Courts of Cumberland, Harnett, Wake and Johnston.
Feb'y 13, 1856. 78-1yr
Address, Toomer, Harnett Co., N. C.

"LAW COPARTNERSHIP."
WE, the undersigned, have this day formed a Law Copartnership, and will practice in the Courts of the following counties of this State: Chatham, Cumberland, Moore, Harnett, and the Supreme Court.
J. H. HAUGHTON.
JNO. MANNING.
Pittsborough, N. C., Jan'y 1, 1856. 72tf

H. L. HOLMES,
Attorney at Law, Wilmington, N. C.
OFFICE on corner of Front and Princess street, under Journal office.
Dec. 12. 48-tf

THOS. H. TILLINGHAST,
BOOKBINDER,
Anderson Street, opposite North of E. J. Hale & Son's Bookstore.
MUSIC, Magazines, and all descriptions of Books are bound in all styles in the best and most substantial manner, on terms, the same as at any place in the South. Persons wishing to know the prices of binding, will be supplied with a list personally or by letter.
Sept. 25, 1855. 39-tf

Dr. K. A. BLACK.
OFFICE Front Rooms, over Dr. S. J. Hinsdale's Chemist and Drug Store.
Feb'y 7, 1856. 76-tf

T. C. WORTH,
GENERAL COMMISSION MERCHANT,
WILMINGTON, N. C.
Jan'y 10, 1855. 68-tf

CHARLES BANKS,
CONFECTIONER,
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DEALER IN
Foreign Fruits, Nuts, Cigars, Tobacco, Snuff, &c
GREEN STREET,
Fayetteville, N. C.
March 1, 1853. 73tf

W. P. ELLIOTT,
General Commission and Forwarding Merchan
WILMINGTON, N. C.
June 10, 1854. 4tf

JOSEPH R. BLOSSOM.
COMMISSION
AND
FORWARDING MERCHANT,
Wilmington, N. C.
☞ Prompt personal attention given to all Consignments, and Cash advances made on Produce to be shipped to other ports or sold in this market.
Feb. 12, 1855. 67

J. S. BANKS,
Commission Merchant,
Wilmington, N. C.
Jan'y 1, 1856. 66-tf

S. M. THOMAS,
DEALER IN
FANCY & STAPLE DRY GOODS,
READY-MADE CLOTHING,
HATS, CAPS, BONNETS, BOOTS AND SHOES, SHEETINGS, COTTON YARNS, KERSEYS, BLANKETS, &c., &c.
Corner Market and Gillespie St., Fayetteville, N. C.
Dec. 17, 1855. 62-tf

Worth & Utley,
Forwarding and General Commission
MERCHANTS,
Fayetteville, N. C.
J. A. WORTH. (72tf) JOS. UTLEY.

LOVERD ELDRIDGE,
Attorney at Law,
WILL attend the Courts of Johnston and Sampson Counties.
Smithfield, April 15, 1856. 90-tf

G. W. WILLIAMS & CO.
HAVE just received a large and well selected assortment of
HARDWARE AND GROCERIES,
to which they invite the attention of Country Merchants.
March 17, 1855 84-

J. C. POE,
DEALER IN
STAPLE & FANCY DRY GOODS,
HATS, CAPS, BOOTS, SHOES,
AND READY-MADE CLOTHING.
Particular attention paid to Ladies' Dress Goods and Trimmings.
Hay Street, Fayetteville, N. C.
May 26, 1855. 4-tf

Fayetteville Hotel.

THE Subscribers having this day leased this Hotel for a term of years, will be pleased to see their friends and the travelling public at this House. At the same time we hope they will be patient and bear with our imperfections until we shall have put the House in such repair as we desire.
J. H. ROBERTS. J. H. ROBERTS & CO.
March 1, 1855. F. N. ROBERTS. 80-tf

SHEMWELL HOUSE.
FAYETTEVILLE, N. C.
East side of Green Street, a few Doors North of the Market House.

THE Subscriber desires through this medium to acknowledge the liberal patronage bestowed upon his House the past year—and as he has just erected New Stables and Carriage Shed convenient to the House and to water he takes pleasure in saying to his patrons and the public generally, that he is still prepared to accommodate them with transient and permanent board, and respectfully solicits a continuance of the liberal patronage heretofore received. Every exertion on his part shall be used to render them comfortable during their sojourn with him. His table is always supplied with the best the market affords.
P. SHEMWELL.
March 24, 1855. 86-tf

J. CREECH,
GROCER & COMMISSION MERCHANT,
39 NORTH WATER ST., WILMINGTON, N. C.,
WILL pay diligent attention to the sale of all kinds of Produce and Naval Stores. Money advanced on consignments when required, avoiding unnecessary charges and sending prompt returns. He has on hand and is constantly receiving, GROCERIES suitable to the wants of Country Merchants and Farmers. Has in store and shall always keep on hand a large stock of LIQUORS, and some Wines, London Porter, Brown Stout, Scotch Ale; and shall receive weekly, FRUITS, such as Oranges, Lemons, Apples and Raisins, which will be sold at wholesale very low for Cash. Quick sales and small profits.
J. CREECH.
June 4, 1856. 11-

GOLDSBOROUGH
FEMALE COLLEGE.
THE third Session of this Institution commences on Wednesday, the 3d of Jan'y 1855, and ends on the 3d of June, 1855.
Rev. JAS. H. BRENT, A. B., President.
Dr. MORGAN CLOSS, late of Chapel Hill, Professor of Mathematics.
And a full corps of Teachers in every branch.

Board, including Washing, Lights, Fuel, &c., per session,	$50 00
Tuition in Primary Department,	$10 00
Collegiate Department,	$20 00

One hundred dollars will cover all expenses of the session in the Collegiate course and all ornamental branches.
Pupils in primary department charged the usual price for ornamental branches. One half payable in advance.
Three Lectures on scientific subjects will be delivered each month.
We are making every effort to render the School the first in advantages and cheapness, and pledge to reduce prices, and multiply the advantages in proportion to the increase of patronage. When our number of pupils reaches 200 we shall be able to reduce the prices nearly one half, every one aiding us, is also aiding in placing the means of a superior education within the reach of almost every girl in the State.
We return thanks for the unexampled support we have had and believe it will be continued. For further information apply to the President of the faculty, or myself. WM. K. LANE, Pres't Stockholders.
Dec. 13, 1854. 57-tf

GROCERIES AND HARDWARE.
THE subscriber has in Store a good assortment of Goods in the GROCERY and HARDWARE LINE; all of which will be sold wholesale or retail, or bartered for country produce, on terms the most reasonable. A small lot of SADDLERY for sale cheap.
Give us a call. G. W. I. GOLDSTON.
N. B. Any of my friends in the country having business to transact in this place, such as renewals, &c., can have it done on the usual terms, by sending same to my care. G. W. I. G.
Fayetteville, Sept. 27, 1855. 39tf

BEDSTEADS! BEDSTEADS!!
JUST received from the Manufacturer, Ira Hersey, a supply of
BEDSTEADS
of various patterns, and made of good seasoned timber. These Bedsteads are manufactured in this place, and can be sold to dealers as low as they can be got from the North. Call and examine.
A. M. CAMPBELL.
April 9. 94-y

VALUABLE PROPERTY
FOR SALE.
I OFFER for sale, my LANDS in the Town of Fayetteville, about 130 Acres, known as the
MUMFORD SWAMP.
About 80 Acres of it is fine Meadow Land, as the Crop now on it will show. Also, the
Valuable Brick Store and Lot
near the Market Square, occupied by Mr. John A. Pemberton.
A Large and Valuable Lot, fronting on Donaldson, Maxwell and Mumford Streets, known as the Hotel Garden Lot,—could be divided into several Building Lots—very near the new Female High School Buildings.
Also, the Stable Lot adjoining, fronting on Mumford Street.
Several DESIRABLE BUILDING LOTS on both Winslow and Mumford Streets.
All this property can now be purchased on favorable terms, and a large part can remain on Bond and Mortgage if desired.
THO. J. CURTIS.
Oct. 10, 1855. 43-tf

REDUCED FARE.

Through Tickets between Wilmington, N. C., and Baltimore. Fare $13. Via Weldon, Petersburg, Richmond, & Washington City, or via Weldon, Portsmouth and Norfolk.
For Tickets apply at the Office of the Wilmington and Raleigh Rail Road Company, at Wilmington, or at the Office of the Baltimore Steam Packet Company, and of the Baltimore and Ohio Rail Road Company, Pratt Street, Baltimore.
Jan. 1, 1852. f

SPIRIT BARRELS.
ALWAYS on hand and for sale at the lowest market price, SUPERIOR SPIRIT BARRELS.
G. W. WILLIAMS & CO.
May 28. 4-tf

Marble Factory.

By GEO. LAUDER.
TWO DOORS ABOVE C. T. HAIGH & SON'S STORE,
Fayetteville, N. C.
Jan'y 20, 1856. 64ypd

SCUPPERNONG GRAPES.
WE wish to contract for 1,000 or more bushels of Scuppernong Grapes, to be delivered next fall. Apply to J. H. Roberts & Co., at Fayetteville Hotel.
ROBERTS & BROTHERS.
June 12, 1856. 12-tf

LAND WARRANTS WANTED!
I AM paying the highest cash price for Land Warrants.
B. R. HUSKE,
Attorney at Law.
Aug. 5. 27-12t

LOST.
LAST Night, between the Market House and the Dobbin House, a small PORTE MONNIA, containing about $25 or $30, consisting of two Five Dollar Gold pieces, three Two-and-a-Half Gold pieces and four One Dollar Gold; also some small change and a bill or two. A suitable reward will be given for the recovery of the above described Purse and Money.
WM. McLEOD.
Fayetteville, June 4, 1856. 10-tf

CLINTON
FEMALE INSTITUTE.
THIS Institution will resume its operations again on MONDAY, the 8th of SEPTEMBER.
The charges will be the same as they have been for the last year. Board $10 per month, including washing, lights, &c.
L. C. GRAVES, A. M., who has served us so long and efficiently as Principal of the Institute, now also has charge of the Steward's Department, which renders it doubly sure that this department will be conducted to the entire satisfaction of all.
Mr. Stradella will continue in charge of the Musical Department; and Mrs. Stradella the Department of Painting, &c.
H. A. BIZZELL,
Sec'y Board of Trustees.
Clinton, July 25, 1856. 30-tf

Goods at Wholesale.
THE Subscribers beg leave to advise their customers and Merchants generally, that they have received a part and expect to receive the balance of their recent purchases in a few days. Their Stock will be much larger and more complete than they have ever offered, embracing a general assortment of
GROCERIES,
Together with
Hardware and Cutlery, Hollow Ware,
Saddlery, Shoes, Leather, &c.,
All of which have been bought by one of the firm expressly for the Wholesale Trade. Their terms will be as heretofore, on the usual time to prompt dealers. To cash buyers a reasonable discount will be made.
GEO. W. WILLIAMS & CO.
Fayetteville, August 13, 1856. 30-tf

Narrative of the Expedition of an
American Squadron to the China Seas and Japan, by Com. Perry, U. S. Navy, with numerous illustrations, edited by Rev. Dr. F. L. Hawks.
Also, further supplies of Mrs. Hentz's Novels; Miss Murray's Travels through the U. S.; Mitchell's Traveller's Guide; Steel Pens, &c.
E. J. HALE & SON.
Aug. 12.

Cape Fear Land for Sale.
THE Subscriber offers for sale THREE HUNDRED and EIGHTY-FIVE Acres of Land on Cape Fear River below Smith's Ferry, in Cumberland county, running with the river to the lands of Mrs. Byrd.
A portion of the land is cleared and fenced. It is well adapted to the cultivation of corn, oats and the usual crops of the river lands. The part uncleared has on it some good swamp, which may be easily prepared for use.
It will be sold on a credit of twelve months. Persons wishing to buy can call on the owner at this place.
J. G. SHEPHERD.
April 8. 94-tf

DOBBIN HOUSE!
POWERS & TROY, PROPRIETORS.

THE Proprietors of this Establishment announce to the public, that owing to the constantly increasing patronage extended to them, they have been induced to enlarge the accommodation by the addition of an extensive Dining Room on the lower floor, and suite of Rooms on the second floor; thus enabling them to accommodate all who may favor them with a call. And they pledge themselves to an increased exertion to give satisfaction to their patrons.
Spacious Stables attached and careful Ostlers in attendance.
The eligible location of the Establishment, with the experience of the Proprietors in providing for the comfort of their patrons, they hope will secure to them a liberal share of the travel.
The Western and Southern Stages arrive at and depart from this House.
Carriages in attendance on arrival and departure of Steam Boats, for the accommodation of passengers. Horses and Carriages furnished at any notice for carrying travellers to any part of the adjacent country.
J. W. POWERS. W. C. TROY.
Fayetteville, May 12, 1856. 3tf

A CARD.
THE subscriber tenders his services to the citizens of Fayetteville and the surrounding country, as a MASTER BRICKLAYER AND PLASTERER, and gives notice that he is ready to contract for work in his line, at the lowest cash prices. S. F. DICKSON.
Fayetteville, Oct. 9, 1854. 38tf

LUTTERLOH & CO'S LINE,
For Passengers and Freight.
STEAMER FANNY LUTTERLOH leaves her wharf at Fayetteville at sun-rise, on Mondays and Thursdays, and at Wilmington on Tuesdays and Fridays 10 o'clock, A. M., (Passengers and Freights.) Steamer Rowan (in good repair,) with good Flats, will run regularly for Freights.
J. F. MARSH, Agent Fayetteville.
W. P. ELLIOTT, Agent Wilmington.
August 7, 1855. 25tf

WHO WOULD HAVE THOUGHT IT?
A new Carriage Establishment on the Military Green, opposite the Methodist Church, fronting on Mumford Street.

GREAT ENTERPRISE!
Fayetteville is bound to Shine!!
THE Subscribers would respectfully inform their friends and the public, that they have entered into copartnership for the purpose of conducting the general CARRIAGE BUSINESS in all its various parts. And being both practical workmen, fully understanding their business, they have no hesitation to compare work with any establishment in Fayetteville as to style and durability.
One of the firm may be known by reference to A. H. Whitfield's iron work for the last two years.
We warrant all work to give general satisfaction for twelve months
Repairing done in the neatest manner low for cash.
PIER & BRANIN.
JAMES H. PIER. JAMES BRANIN.
Fayetteville, Jan'y 24, 1853. 62tf

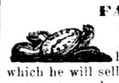
Agency of North Carolina Mutual Insurance Company.
THE subscriber having been appointed Agent for the above Company, will be pleased to take Risks in this place and vicinity, on the most reasonable terms.
AUG. W. STEEL.
July 5, 1856. 19-3m

Fayetteville Candy Manufactory.
THE subscriber still continues to manufacture a superior article of plain and fancy CANDIES at the old stand, (No. 5, Green street, 3 doors North, of the Market House,) where he would be happy to see his old friends and customers.
CHARLES BANKS.
March 1, 1853. 73tf

SPRING SUPPLY.
Dr. JAS. F. FOULKES,
Corner of Hay and Donaldson Streets, opposite the Fayetteville Hotel,

WOULD respectfully call the attention of his friends and customers to his complete stock of
DRUGS,
MEDICINES,
Oils, Paints and Dye-Stuffs,
Which he is now receiving, and will offer at prices as low as they can be bought at in this market His object is to sell Medicine that can be depended upon, as he buys none but the genuine article.
Constantly on hand
Burning Fluid, Camphene, Spirits Turpentine; Alcohol, Brandies and Wines, (for Medical purposes;) Congress Water, Citrate Magnesia, East India Castor Oil.
March 15, 1856. 87-tf

LAURINBURGH HIGH SCHOOL.
THE 8th Session of this School will commence on Tuesday the 15th day of July next, under the supervision of the Rev. Geo. B. Scott, M. A., of the University of Edinburgh, (Scotland,) Principal, assisted by Mrs. Scott in the Primary Department.
Mr. and Mrs. Scott have both made Teaching the business of their lives; and from the experience which the Trustees have had, during the past year, of their zeal, fidelity, and success, in the discharge of the duties of their profession, they confidently recommend them to Parents and Guardians, as pre-eminently qualified by temper, talents, and acquirements for the instruction of students, in all the branches of an English, Scientific, Classical, and Commercial Education.
The Trustees respectfully invite the public to a personal examination of the system pursued in the School.
Terms—$8, $12, and $20, per Session of five months, (French included in the 3d grade without extra charge.)
Board can be had with the undersigned in the Boarding house belonging to the School or in private families at $8, per month. Washing and room lights extra.
One half fees and Board invariably paid in advance.
D. C. McINTYRE, Sec'y.
Laurinburgh, Richmond co., N. C., July 3, 1856. 18-tf

EDWIN GLOVER,
WATCH MAKER AND JEWELLER,
At the old Stand, North side of Hay Street,
FAYETTEVILLE.

HAS just returned from the North with the largest Stock of Goods he has ever offered in this market, which he will sell at very low prices. Among his assortment may be found Gold and Silver Watches of all kinds, some very fine; Gold Fob, Vest and Guard Chains; Seals and Keys; Fob Buckles; Spectacles of all kinds; Breast Pins and Ear Rings in sets, something fine; all kinds of Finger Rings; Bracelets; Gold Pencils with Pen; Gold Lockets; Studs; Collar and Sleeve Buttons; Gold Pen and Pencils with India Rubber Cases, a new article; fine Pearl Card Cases; Pocket Compass, with Sun Dial connected; Coral Beads; Port Monnais; Jet Necklaces; fine Jet Pins; Accordeons; Music Boxes, &c.
SILVER WARE: Silver Forks; Silver Table and Tea Spoons; Sugar and Preserve Spoons; Mustard and Salt Spoons; Silver Cups, Butter Knives, Fruit Knives.
PLATED GOODS: Forks; Table and Tea Spoons; Butter Dishes; Castors; Card Baskets; Ladies' Work Boxes; a good assortment of Military Goods; a fine lot of Clocks, and very many other articles which his friends and the public are invited to examine.
Strict attention paid to WATCH REPAIRING.
June 9. 11-3m

GREEN & WEAR,
Watch Makers, Jewellers,
AND
Metallographers,

HAVING associated themselves together for the purpose of carrying on the above branches of business, would respectfully announce to the citizens of Fayetteville and surrounding country, that they have leased the Store on the North-West corner of the Fayetteville Hotel Building, on Hay street, where they are prepared to execute orders in the above branches in a satisfactory and workmanlike manner, and respectfully solicit a share of public patronage.
R. D. GREEN. J. S. WEAR.

A CARD.
MR. R. D. GREEN, Watch Maker, respectfully begs leave to return his thanks to his very numerous patrons while having charge of the Watch Department in the firm of Messrs. Beasley & Houston, and hopes the work done by him in the past may be a sufficient recommendation for the future.
N. B. All Watches to be repaired will be taken apart in the presence of the owner, and a written estimate given of necessary repairs, which will be warranted for Two Years.
April 9. 84-tf

NOTICE.
ALL those indebted to us previous to the 1st January will call and settle either by note or cash, and oblige us. McDONALD & WHALEY.
N. B. A good assortment of SADDLES AND HARNESS always on hand for cash or on time to punctual customers.
Feb'y 17, 1855. 76tf

WOOL ROLLS.
WOOL carded with dispatch at Blount's Creek Factory.
SHEETINGS,
Osnaburgs,
Cotton Yarn, and
Wool Rolls, for sale by
GEO. McNEILL.
June 1854. 7-tf

NEW GOODS.
I AM now receiving my Fall and Winter Stock of
DRY GOODS,
GROCERIES, HARDWARE AND CUTLERY.
These goods were bought late in the season, and consequently at reduced prices. My stock of **BOOTS** and **SHOES** is complete, embracing many kinds of extra sizes; Blankets, Kerseys, &c.; Hats, fine and common. THOS. J. JOHNSON,
Old Stand, near the Cape Fear Bank and Market place.
Nov. 12. 52-tf

VALUABLE FARM FOR SALE.
BEING desirous of changing my business, I offer for sale my PLANTATION on the east side of the Cape Fear River, three miles above the Clarendon Bridge, known as the Toomer and McKay lands, containing about 800 acres. This Farm is susceptible of the very highest improvement, and of being made one of the most beautiful and profitable Plantations in Cumberland county. On the Farm is a good mill seat.
My terms will be favorable and payments easy.
For particulars, apply to John D. Williams, Esq., Fayetteville, or address the subscriber at the Gulf. I will give possession the first of December next, if desired. L. J. HAUGHTON.
Gulf, July 17, 1856. 23tf

Look to Your Interest in Time.

THE Proprietor, after having the misfortune of getting burnt out, has re-built his Steam Saw Mill and is now prepared to furnish
LUMBER
at short notice, either in town or at the Mill, 8 miles from Fayetteville, on the Western Plank Road. I hope to receive patronage inasmuch as I am in the midst of the best heart Timber and can furnish any length from 10 to 42 feet long, which I hope will suit Steam boat men wishing to get long timber at short notice. I also intend keeping Lumber at TROY & MARSH'S Store, who will still act as my Agents, and forward bills for Lumber to me at my Mill. My terms for lumber shall be as favorable as any for the same kind of lumber. Those wishing to address me can do so at Manchester P. O., Cumberland Co., N. C. DAVID KIVETT.
June 9, 1856. 11-6m

$50 REWARD.
THE above sum will be paid to any one who will arrest and deliver to me at Bennettsville, S. C., or lodge in some safe jail, my negro man **JOHN,** who is somewhere on the Cape Fear between the upper Locks above Fayetteville and Prospect Hall below. He is six feet high, somewhat slender, light complexion, a saucy look, and front teeth very much decayed.
T. L. CROSLAND.
July 22, 1856. 25*tf

ANNUAL SETTLEMENTS.
THE subscribers desire during the month of August to make their usual annual settlements. Those indebted will have their accounts presented. Their creditors will please present theirs.
E. J. HALE & SON
June 30, 1856.

Putnam's Magazine for August, just received and for sale by E. J. HALE & SON.

Methodist Hymns, various styles; and Methodist Disciplines, just received.
E. J. HALE & SON.
Dec. 22.

The Southern Harmony, new edition, revised and enlarged. A further supply just received by E. J. HALE & SON.
July 16.

Wagon Making and Blacksmithing.
THE Subscriber, having rented the premises lately occupied by A. E. Gibson, in the rear of Messrs. Stedman & Horne, begs respectfully to offer his services to the citizens of Fayetteville and surrounding neighborhood, and will insure his friends that any work intrusted to him will be executed in a manner to insure patronage, as he is determined to use no Timber but such as is thoroughly seasoned and of good quality.
Wagons of all sizes, Carts, and Drays, made or repaired.
Particular attention paid to **Horseshoeing** and BLACKSMITH WORK generally.
WILLIAM WEMYSS.
Feb'y 4, 1856. 75*y

2,800 *ACRES*
Of Valuable Land For Sale.
THE Subscriber having determined to remove South, offers for Sale, his VALUABLE PLANTATION containing 2,800 Acres, lying in the fork of Cape Fear and Lower Little Rivers; and formerly owned by Rev. David S. Williams.
550 Acres of said tract of Land are cleared and in a high state of cultivation; and is believed to be surpassed by none in this portion of the State, either for the production of Cotton or Grain.
A large part of the uncleared Land is heavily timbered with Red and White Oak, convenient to Cape Fear River; and affords excellent winter and summer range for hogs or cattle.
There are on the place two very desirable residences, with fine dwellings and all necessary out-houses, in good condition; and the location is as healthy and the water as fine as the country affords; and "last but not least" one of the most pleasant and desirable neighborhoods any where to be found.
The subscriber is aware that but little credit is due to newspaper puffs generally, but he will guarantee to sell the above named lands, cheaper than such quality can be bought in this section of country.
Terms will be made easy to accommodate purchasers, and propositions to divide will be considered.
A. S. McKAY.
Averasboro', N. C., April 2. 93-*tf

1075 *Acres Valuable Land for Sale.*
THE undersigned offers for sale a valuable tract or tracts of LAND, containing 450 or 650 acres to suit purchasers, lying on the waters of Clark's Creek. For fertility in the production of Cotton and Grain of any kind, it cannot be excelled; and is well watered every way. There are on the premises a large new dwelling house 2 stories high, and every other necessary out-houses, a good orchard, with a good Saw and Grist Mill. There is about 75 or 100 acres of the Land in a good state of cultivation, with excellent Bottom Land on the Creek. To persons desirous of owning such a plantation (in this section,) no other place can be found so well to please and reimburse one who wishes to invest money in Land.
Another tract of Land containing about 175 acres, lying half a mile south of Mount Gilead, with a good new dwelling house, and other necessary out houses, a good well of water in the yard, with about 15 or 20 acres of good fresh Land open.
Also, another tract of Land two miles south of Mt. Gilead, containing 250 acres, lies well for the cultivation of Cotton and all kinds of Grain. All the above described Lands lies near the Fayetteville & Albemarle Plank Road Survey, which is expected to be put on contract soon.
Any person wishing to purchase such Land, would do well to call on the subscriber soon, as this is a chance of getting a bargain. It is located in a good settlement, and as for health it is as healthy a section of the country as can be found.
For further particulars, terms, &c., address the subscriber at Swift Island, N. C.
WILLIAM McRAE.
Montgomery county, July 7, 1856. 21*-tf

MEDICAL COLLEGE
OF THE STATE OF SOUTH CAROLINA.
THE ANNUAL COURSE OF LECTURES in this Institution will commence on the FIRST MONDAY in November, on the following branches:
Anatomy, by J. E. HOLBROOK, M. D.
Surgery, by E. GEDDINGS, M. D.
Institutes and Practice of Medicine, by S. HENRY DICKSON, M. D., LL. D.
Physiology, by JAMES MOULTRIE, M. D.
Materia Medica, by HENRY R. FROST, M. D.
Obstetrics, by THOS. G. PRIOLEAU, M. D.
Chemistry, by C. U. SHEPARD, M. D.
Demonstrator of Anatomy, F. T. MILES, M. D.
Prosector to the Professor of Surgery, T. F. M. GEDDINGS, M. D.
CLINICAL INSTRUCTION.
D. T. CAIN, M. D., Physician to the Marine Hospital and Clinical Instructer, Lectures twice a week on the Diseases of that Institution.
At the ROPER HOSPITAL Clinical Lectures are delivered twice a week by the Physician and Surgeon of the Institution, and Operations performed before the class in the Amphitheatre of the Hospital.
THE FACULTY WARD IN THE ROPER HOSPITAL.—By the conveniences they have been able to furnish, a valuable addition has been made to the Surgical Practice of the city. Operations are performed before the class, and they have opportunities of being familiar with the subsequent treatment.
The Anatomical Rooms are opened the latter part of October, and the Dissections conducted daily under the direction of the Demonstrator. Much attention is directed to this department; the material being abundant, and illustrations of various character being afforded for acquiring a competent knowledge of this all-important branch of Study.
HENRY R. FROST, M. D., Dean.
July 18, 1856. 28*tf

LIFE INSURANCE.
THE Undersigned has been appointed Agent of the North Carolina Mutual Life Insurance Company. Every member for life participates in the profits of the Company; and the annual premium for life membership, where it amounts to $60 or more, may be paid one-half in cash, and the other half in a note at 12 months.
Debtors' lives may be insured by creditors. A man may insure his own life for the exclusive benefit of his family The lives of slaves may be insured.
This system is rapidly growing into favor, all over the civilized world It is one by which a family, for a small sum annually, may be provided for, after the death of its head, on whose exertions they may have been dependent for a support. It is a good investment of money, even if one should live long after taking out a Life Policy. Explanatory pamphlets, and the necessary Blanks, furnished on application.
E. J. HALE.

NEW MUSIC & MUSIC BOOKS.
BERTINI'S Piano Forte Method—new and revised edition; Hunten's Celebrated Instructions for the Piano Forte; Burrowe's Piano Forte Primmer; Accordeon, Flute, Violin and Clarionett Instructers.
Also, Music for the Piano.
Just received and for sale by E. J. HALE & SON.
April 5.

NOTICE.
THE notes and accounts due to Jno. M. Beasley, are in the hands of Wm. McL. McKay for collection, as longer indulgence *will not* be given, it is hoped this notice will be sufficient to save costs.
JOHN M. BEASLEY.
June 25, 1855. 12tf

MEDICAL INSTITUTION OF
Yale College.
THE Course of Lectures for 1856-'57, will commence on THURSDAY, September 18th, and continue four months.
BENJAMIN SILLIMAN, M.D., LL.D., Prof. Emeritus of Chemistry and Pharmacy.
ELI IVES, M.D., Prof. Emeritus of Materia Medica and Therapeutics.
JONATHAN KNIGHT, M.D., Prof. of the Principles and Practice of Surgery.
CHARLES HOOKER, M.D., Prof. of Anatomy and Physiology.
HENRY BRONSON, M.D., Prof. of Materia Medica and Therapeutics.
WORTHINGTON HOOKER, M.D., Prof. of the Theory and Practice of Physic.
BENJAMIN SILLIMAN, Jr., M.D., Prof. of Chemistry and Pharmacy.
PLINY A. JEWETT, M.D., Prof. of Obstetrics.
Lecture fees $68 50. Matriculation, $5. Graduation, $15. CHARLES HOOKER,
Dean of the Faculty.
New Haven, June, 1856. 29-*4p4

The subscribers will purchase Spirits Turpentine, or make advances on consignments to their friends in Wilmington, or New York.
April 9, 1855. C. T. HAIGH & SONS. 90tf

Vine Growing in Georgia.—We are under obligations to Mr. Charles Axt for a basket of Catawba Grapes, from his vineyard in Whitfield county. Certainly we have nothing of the grape kind that equaled them for richness of flavor or luxuriance of growth. A bunch of Mr. Axt's grapes is indeed a matter of curiosity. At the distance of a few feet it appears one solid grape.
Mr. Axt is already well known as a German grower, who has devoted himself for the past few years, to the cultivation of the grape in Georgia. We are happy to learn that his efforts have been rewarded with complete success. The experiment made by himself, not only on his own vines in Whitfield county, but elsewhere throughout the State, have fully satisfied all who have interested themselves in the matter, that the cultivation of the Vine in our State is no longer a matter of experiment, but an enterprise which promises to add materially to the wealth and happiness of the country. Mr. Axt thinks that no part of the Union is so well adapted to grape culture as Georgia, and the success which has attended his efforts in business in the North-west, satisfies us that he must, in time, become an important article in the commerce of the State.
A meeting was held in Dalton on the 1st instant, for the purpose of forming a wine growing association, and we will if possible lay the proceedings before our readers in a few days.—*Atlanta Intelligencer.*

A New Way of Advertising.—The wife of a jeweler at Saratoga, who has a \$50,000 husband, left for sale, appointed at the ball in Congress Hall a few evenings since, with a silver fan and a diamond upon her person, for which she realized amounting to $5000. The jeweler's shop, in consequence, run down with customers the next day. The best of the joke is, many of the visitors supposed her to be the wife of a Saratoga millionaire, so proudly and so gracefully did she bear herself with the "borrowed trappings."

A termagant having threatened her husband with a blow up,—"My dearest life," replied he, "commit your remarks to paper and read them to me."

☞ The friends of Capt. W. A. FRIZELL announce him as a candidate for the office of MAJOR of the 53d Regiment, to take place on 12th of September. Capt. F. is an old Soldier, and will make a good Field officer.
Aug. 12.

☞ We are authorized to announce Adjutant WM. ALDERMAN as a Candidate for LIEUTENANT COLONEL of the 53d Regiment N. C. Militia, at the election on the 12th September.
Aug. 12.

☞ The friends of J. E. BRYAN present his name as a candidate for the LIEUTENANT COLONELCY of the 53d Regiment. Election on the 1st September.
August 18, 1856.

LOOK AT THIS.—**$5 Reward**
STRAYED from Dr. Ira Davis, 4 or 5 weeks ago, 20 miles above this place, a RED HOUND pup called "Red," common size and well formed, and very smooth tongued. The above Reward will be given for the dog or information that will recover him, with thanks also. J. WADDILL, Jr., Fayetteville.
Aug. 16.

SELLING AT COST.
BEING desirous of closing our present business we offer our remaining STOCK OF GOODS AT COST, *for Cash.*
Those indebted to us will please make immediate payment. COUNCIL, RAY & CO.
Aug 16.

Biographical Sketch of Henry A. Wise, with a History of the Political Campaign in Virginia in 1855, by James P. Hambleton, M. D.
E. J. HALE & SON.
Aug. 12.

New Goods! New Goods!
J. C. THOMSON is now receiving an unusually large assortment of the latest styles of Spring and Summer
Hats, Caps, Boots and Shoes,
Ladies' and Misses Gaiters, Buskins and Slippers,
Children and Servant's Shoes, of various kinds, qualities and prices.
ALSO,
Carpet Bags, Travelling and Packing Trunks
Which he offers for sale at low prices for CASH, to prompt paying Customers. Those wishing to buy in his line will please call and examine his stock before purchasing elsewhere.
J. C. THOMSON, Market Square.
March 26. 90tf

STRAINER WIRE.
NO. 1 and No. 2. For sale by
J. & T. WADDILL.
April 28. 95-

FOR SALE CHEAP.
7 SECOND HAND BUGGIES in good repair.
A. A. McKETHAN

Cape Fear Lands for sale.
WE OFFER for sale that Valuable Plantation known as the "ASHE PLACE," seven miles above Fayetteville, on the Cape Fear River, recently the property of Col. Nathan King, containing SEVEN HUNDRED ACRES,—every acre of which is Cape Fear Bottoms, and susceptible of the highest state of cultivation. This Land requires no puffing to be known to be the best farming lands on Cape Fear River. Terms will be made satisfactory if the right sort of purchaser is found.
T. S. LUTTERLOH
J. & T. WADDILL.
Feb. 6, 1855. 75tf

FALL, 1856.
NEW GOODS.
H. & E. J. LILLY
ARE now receiving and in a few days will have in store their entire
Stock of Fall and Winter Goods,
embracing the usual variety of SUCH ARTICLES as they keep. All of which they are desirous of converting into Cash or good Notes. Purchasers will please call and examine. H. & E. J. LILLY
Aug. 25, 1856. 97-tf
Town papers copy.

FLORAL COLLEGE, N. C.
THE Copartnership heretofore existing between D. B. McARN & EDMUND LILLY was this day dissolved by mutual consent. Therefore all persons indebted to the late firm of McArn & Lilly are requested to make immediate payment, particularly those indebted previous to the 1st Jan'y 1856. They need the money to meet their liabilities, and they hope this notice will be sufficient to bring all persons indebted to them to settlement. The notes and accounts are in the hands of E. Lilly, who is authorized to make settlements with all persons indebted to the late firm of McArn & Lilly.
E. LILLY will in future carry on the DRY GOODS BUSINESS at the old stand, where he hopes to see his old customers and friends, particularly when they wish to buy good and cheap goods. He will start to the North in a few days and intends buying a large stock of goods. D. B. McARN
E. LILLY.
August 8, 1856. 93*tf

CAUTION.
THE public is hereby cautioned against trading for a NOTE of $700, dated some time in the Spring of 1856, payable nine months after its date, to W. & C. Clemens, signed by John N. McCall and E. J. Cain. Value not having been received for said note, I am determined not to pay it. JOHN N. McCALL
Aug. 18, 1856. 33*tpd